

NAZI RAIDS RESUMED

Page 4

FIRST ED.

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Generalissimo's Explanation Of New Fourth Army Case

Hitler's Reply To Petain

The Count de Brinon, Vichy Government representative in Paris, has returned to Paris from Germany with Hitler's reply to the message sent him by Marshal Petain last month, according to the Swiss radio yesterday.

Marshal Petain's message, which is understood to have concerned the Marshal's conditions for Franco-German cooperation, was transmitted to Hitler by the Vichy Minister of Marine, Admiral Darian, when he visited Paris during Christmas week.

Previously there had been a crop of unconfirmed reports that Hitler had made far-reaching demands, mainly concerning the future of the French Fleet. — Reuter.

CHARGE OF ILL-TREATING "CONCHIES"

The War Minister, Captain Margesson, has decided that one officer and six N.C.O.'s, against whom allegations of ill-treating conscientious objectors had been made, be tried by court martial.

In announcing the decision in the Commons yesterday Captain Margesson said the House would appreciate he could not make a further statement while the matter was sub judice. — Reuter.

Outspoken Statement On Discipline

A LENGTHY STATEMENT by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on the disbandment of the new Fourth Route (Communist) Army on the south bank of the Yangtze River early this month, and a vigorous denial of Japanese reports of civil war or an unfavourable turn in international events, were contained in an address delivered at Sunday's weekly memorial meeting which was released last night in Chungking.

Referring to reports of civil war, the Generalissimo declared that in China to-day there was absolutely unanimity of purpose among both the people and the armed forces.

Questions of maintenance of wartime discipline and obedience to military discipline have no relation whatever to such a possibility.

"So far from the effect being, as the Japanese foolishly attempt to convey, foreign countries will be inspired with respect for us by observing our ability to put down insubordination without hesitation or trepidation despite the difficulties attendant on such action under conditions imposed by active prosecution of the war."

A Precedent

After pointing out there is no more essential factor required for victory than reliable execution of orders to exercise discipline," Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek stated that the measures taken by the Government in regard to the new Fourth Route Army were in no way peculiar.

He recalled similar punishment of Chinese generals like General Han Fu-chu, General Li Fu-ying and General Shih Yu-san in the past three years for various offences against discipline.

After charging the new Fourth Route Army of "attacking a body of comrades in arms, with disobedience to orders and rebellious gestures, the Generalissimo declared: "I am entrusted with the power of directing the national armies and if I fail to enforce discipline with due rigour, yielding to any private susceptibilities of my own, I become myself a violator of discipline and betray all men fighting at the front.

There would soon be an end of resistance and a revolution if orders were permitted to be disobeyed and discipline unobserved.

Trieste Shooting Affair

Fascist forces have had to fire on demonstrators in Trieste, according to people arriving in Belgrade from Italy yesterday; their accounts follow reports of rioting in Milan and Turin.

A number of casualties is said to have been caused at Trieste among demonstrators, who shouted slogans demanding peace, condemning the Fascist regime and

denouncing Germany.

Similar demonstrations are reported from many smaller towns in the Po Valley, where public unrest is finding expression despite severe measures by the fascists and the Gestapo. — Reuter.

THE BACK DOOR TO GERMANY

After a conference with Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, for nearly an hour yesterday Lord Halifax told newsmen he expected to take up with the State Department in the immediate future the question of exports to Russia.

Britain, he said, believes these exports are replacing Soviet shipments to Germany.

Lord Halifax declared that "a considerable amount" of American goods have been shipped to Russia, and "there may be many more in future."

The Ambassador said he believed shipments were also being made to Russia from Latin-American countries. — Reuter.

BRITISH SUB. LOST

An Admiralty communiqué issued in London yesterday announces that the British submarine Triton is overdue and must be considered lost. Next of kin have been informed. — Reuter.

the very object they approve. "They will recognise the propriety of an action aimed at keeping the high standards of sound. (Continued on Page 16)

HAVE AN H.B.—



—AND THEN TRY!

AIR WAR AT SEA

Struggle Between Luftwaffe And British Fleet

Confidence In The Navy's Fighting Power

(By Reuter's Air Correspondent)

FULL CONFIDENCE IN THE CONTINUED FIGHTING POWER OF THE BRITISH FLEET WAS EXPRESSED YESTERDAY IN THE FIRST COMMENT BY A HIGH BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER ON THE AIR WAR AT SEA SINCE THE BATTLE OF THE STRAITS OF SICILY BEGAN.

Among observations he made against the background of the struggle between the German air force and British warships in the Central Mediterranean was this:

"Air action will not seriously hamper the power of the Navy so long as you have enough aircraft-carriers. Our continued operations in the Mediterranean, despite both the German and Italian air forces, prove this."

CHANGED HABITS OF LONDONERS

"How do you get home in the air raids?" I asked a dozen people this question. Their replies show that Londoners have to a very considerable extent changed their habits within the last three weeks.

They walk more, go to bed earlier, get up earlier, eat less, read more and pay their social calls early in the evening.

At first sight these changes may not seem to have much to do with my question, but actually they are all occasioned by the exigencies of travel. Here are some of the replies I received:

Mr. Arthur Crocker, a London business man now living in a Surrey village: "I find boredom the greatest trial these days. So in the past six weeks I have tried 26 different routes for getting to and from the office. I relieve the boredom by seeing how quickly I can do the journey and trying to beat my record time."

Miss Joan Stephens, a typist living near Regent's Park. "In the old days I used to hurry home, change, have a quick meal and spend the rest of the evening with my friends. Now I reverse the process. I linger in town with my friends, avoid the early evening rush and arrive home for a late meal and early bed. I have just turned my evenings upside down."

Mr. C. Groce, a City estate agent living at West Kensington: "I try to work out new combinations of the available routes home. Sometimes I walk from buses to stations and from stations to trams. On fine evenings I walk as far as I can. One night, when I had a problem on my mind, I found myself at my front door, having walked all the way."

Mr. R. Allen, a bank clerk who has evacuated to the Epping Forest district: "I stay in town with my colleagues as long as I can until the trains are not so crowded. Then I travel home in comfort. My main difficulty is to find the fine balance between eluding the crowds at one end and the A.A. barrage at the other."

Curiously enough, many people seem to be leading healthier lives under these air raid conditions. For it is true to say that Londoners had largely become carpet

By the very nature of the Fleet's continued action, he added, there must be a reverse, as in the case of the cruiser Southampton and the aircraft-carrier Illustrious.

In this officer's view there is very little danger of the capital ship being sunk by bombing attack, for it is able to take such heavy punishment.

Discussing the relative merits of British and German air action at sea the spokesman contended that in the Skua Britain had the finest dive-bomber in the world.

Bergen Success

Skua aircraft sank a German cruiser of the Koenigsberg class at Bergen in April last year, thus achieving the first known success against a major naval unit in the history of naval warfare.

Of sixteen bombs dropped three found their mark, which demonstrated the accuracy of bombing against intense anti-aircraft fire.

Britain recognised that dive-bombing might in time become too expensive and the Admiralty had put its faith in the torpedo as a naval aircraft's primary weapon for two decades.

The torpedo was more deadly than the bomb, as it went for the most vulnerable part of a warship—below the water-line.

Supreme Types

Maintenance of this policy had provided a notable success against the Italians, though it had not been attributed to the Fleet Air Arm. The attack was carried out in daylight and there were no British casualties.

Two Italian submarines, a depot ship and a gunboat went to the bottom.

Essential characteristic of torpedo-carrying aircraft was their manoeuvrability, and in this respect the Swordfish and Albacore types were supreme anywhere in the world.

Bomba Sinkings

I understand that the Fleet Air Arm's achievement refers to the bald official announcement of an attack made on August 22 last.

Warships were lying in Bomba roadstead, in Libya. One torpedo sank an anchored submarine.

The other three warships were lying alongside each other. A second submarine and a gunboat were on the outside and the depot ship in the middle.

The two remaining torpedoes crashed into the submarine and gunboat and as a result of the explosion the depot ship also caught fire and sank.—Reuter.

Slipper stay-at-homes, getting their only exercise in their gardens. Now they have to walk considerable distances, besides putting up with other discomforts.



THE BARRAGE THE NAZIS DON'T LIKE—An officer in command of an anti-aircraft battery, checking over the ammunition while the gun is cleaned in readiness for another barrage. During the recent all-night rains, the enemy aircraft have met one of the fiercest barrages ever known. (Copyright, Fox).

DISAPPEARANCE OF INDIAN LEFTIST

The disappearance of Subhas Chandra Bose, well-known Indian Congress Leftist leader, in Calcutta continues. Relatives ascribe the disappearance to a sudden religious impulse.

Bose was due to appear before the court in connection with a seven-months old case against him and when he failed to appear the court issued a warrant.—Reuter.

IRON GUARD HEAD FLEES RUMANIA

ALL RUMANIAN passports must be stamped with a special visa before their owners can leave the country, according to a decree issued by General Antonescu, the Premier, in Bucharest yesterday.

The order includes diplomats.

Presumably it aims at preventing the escape of certain persons wanted by Government for their share in the abortive Iron Guard revolt.

Press reports received in Belgrade yesterday state that Horia Sima is now definitely known to have fled from Rumania instead of being arrested, as previously reported.

Haul Of Arms

Meanwhile, the military authorities claim to have made a huge haul of arms, from rebels and to have recovered 70 lorry-loads of property looted by the Iron Guards.

MORE THAN JUST A GESTURE

COMMENTING ON Lord Halifax's arrival the American paper Youngstown "Daily Vindicator" says the meeting with President Roosevelt had a deeper meaning than a mere generous gesture.

Symbolically the meeting took place on the sea, chief defence against aggression for both England and America.

The two nations have kept joint control of the oceans.... the meeting is a forerunner of still closer collaboration which is a necessary part of their situation to-day.

The "Baltimore Sun" calls the meeting one of the most dramatic incidents of the war, and says all eyes are fixed with interest and sympathy on Lord Halifax and

on the relations which it is his mission and duty to advance.

The battleship King George V is a reminder of Britain as the confident ruler of the oceans. The "Providence Journal" says the meeting was a dramatic symbol of friendship between the two countries.

The "Atlanta Journal" declares Lord Halifax stands for the best traditions of English freedom, culture and statesmanship. His coming augurs well for good understanding and for fruitful results.—Reuter.

"EMPRESS" LINER SAFE IN PORT

The liner "Empress of Australia" was almost certainly in harbour, it was pointed out in London yesterday, when the alleged attack on her took place.

An S.O.S. said to have come from the ship stated she was in a position some 200 miles west of Dakar.

This would mean the nearest British port would be Freetown, Sierra Leone, about 800 miles away, and thus the ship could not possibly have reached a British port during the time between the alleged S.O.S. and the announcement that the ship was safe.

It is suggested the Germans most probably were anxious to discover the whereabouts of the "Empress of Australia" and sent out a fictitious S.O.S. in the hope of learning this.—Reuter.

ITALIAN CAPTIVES FOR AFRICA

The South African Government has agreed to accommodate 20,000 Italian prisoners captured in the Western Desert in order to spare ships which would be needed to convey them to India.

The British Government is paying all costs.—Reuter.

ITALIANS MAY MAKE STAND

British Forces Closing In On Agordat Positions

Fascists Harassed By Tank Units

AFTER THEIR HASTY 100-MILE RETREAT INTO ERITREA FROM THE SUDANESE FRONTIER THERE ARE SIGNS THAT THE ITALIANS FINALLY HAVE DECIDED TO OFFER RESISTANCE AT AGORDAT, AN IMPORTANT TOWN ON THE RAILWAY RUNNING TO THE RED SEA.

British motorised forces and infantry, meanwhile, are closing in on the Italian positions in the plains around the town.

It is thought that the speed of the Italian withdrawal may have resulted in some disorganisation among their forces, especially as they evidently have been pushed back further than they originally intended.

An Italian column numbering 1,500 to 2,000, streaming east from the frontier post at Umm-Haggag, in the south-west corner of Eritrea, is stated to be in a decidedly uncomfortable position.

It continues to be pushed by British mobile units as it retreats along a single road on the bank of the Setit River, near the Abyssinian frontier.

THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

British operations on all four fronts in Africa are making satisfactory progress.

Yesterday's Cairo communiqué said: Libya: the concentration of our forces in the Derna area is continuing.

Eritrea: while operations in the Agordat-Barentu area are progressing satisfactorily our troops continue to press the Italian forces retreating from Umm-Haggag. A further 100 prisoners have been captured, making a total of over 1,200 to date.

Abyssinia: east of Memm the situation remains unchanged.

Italian Somaliland: our patrols are again active.—Reuter.

SOVIET ACCUSES FINLAND

A reminder that they are living in a frontier republic and must strive unceasingly to strengthen the country's defences, was uttered by M. Kuusinen, President of the Supreme Council of the Karelian-Finnish Soviet Republic, speaking in Petrozavodsk yesterday at a meeting marking the anniversary of Lenin's death.

M. Kuusinen declared that the Finnish White Guards who are saying they are striving to maintain friendly relations with the



A German bomber returning after taking part in an early morning raid on London the other day was shot down on the outskirts. The plane crashed on a row of houses setting fire to one of them, and broke into pieces. Attempts had been made to disguise the plane which had the swastika blacked over. The yellow nose indicating that the plane belonged to Goering's picked squadron had also been painted over. Photo shows wreckage of the plane. (Copyright, Fox).

DARING FREE COUP

(By Gordon Young, Reuter's Special Correspondent)

WHILE THE BRITISH Imperial Forces were carrying all before them in their drive along the Libyan coast, the Free French Forces, it is learned, carried out a daring successful raid on a strategically important group of oases in the heart of the Libyan Desert.

In the middle of January, a small Free French Force drawn from a crack camel corps and equipped also with mechanised transport, which had secretly assembled behind the frontier of French Equatorial Africa, began a 300-mile journey across the desert waste.

They were moving up for an attack on the oases at Fezzan which the Italians were using as an air base to keep watch over Free French territories in French Equatorial Africa.

Travelling nearly 100 miles a day, the French force escaped observation from the air and took the Italian garrison completely by surprise.

The Italians were 500 strong and the French troops, consisting of soldiers from the Tibesti and Taureg Saharan tribes, under French officers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Colonna Dorano, were greatly outnumbered.

Skulked In Fort

Nevertheless, the Italians immediately withdrew from the fort in the centre of the town leaving the Free French to destroy at will the aerodrome, hangars, workshops and other installations together with a number of aircraft on the ground.

The French carried out the work of destruction unhindered throughout the day while the enemy remained behind the walls of the fort.

The French withdrew at nightfall after their work was finished, but Lieutenant-Colonel Dorano had fallen a victim to a sniper's bullet.

Very few French were wounded and they brought back a score of Italian prisoners.—Reuter.

OBJECTOR IN JOB: 2 RESIGN

Appointment of a conscientious objector as assistant Librarian to Wiltshire County Council has been followed by the resignation of two of the permanent staff of the Council.

The man appointed is Mr. V. L. Arnold, aged twenty-three, of Chippenham. The job became vacant when Mr. R. L. Newton was

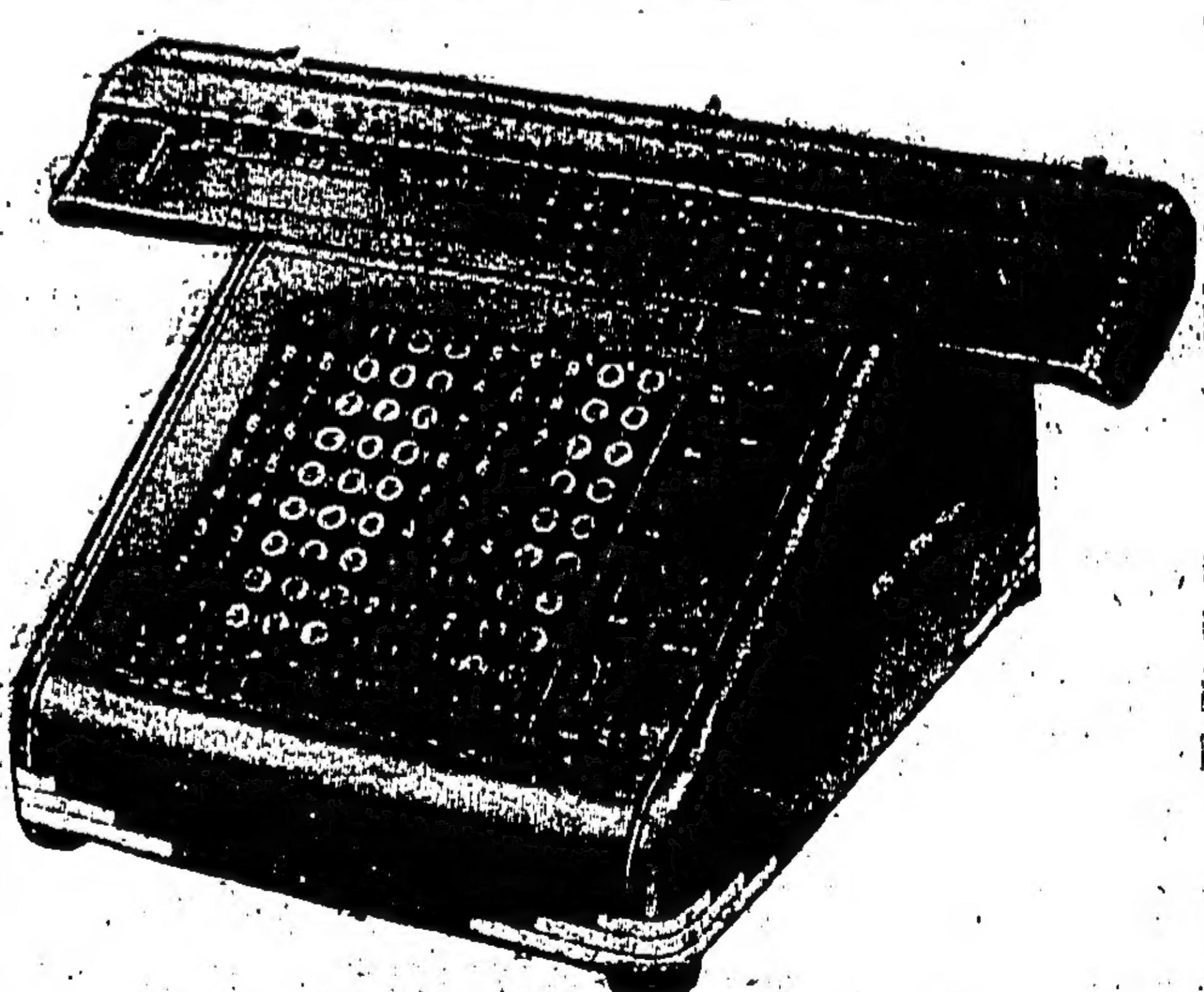
called to the Colours.

This is the statement submitted to the Council by the two men who have resigned:

"As we served in the last war, no leader is acceptable to us other than one who is willing to take his share with other Britons in responsibility for the Commonwealth."

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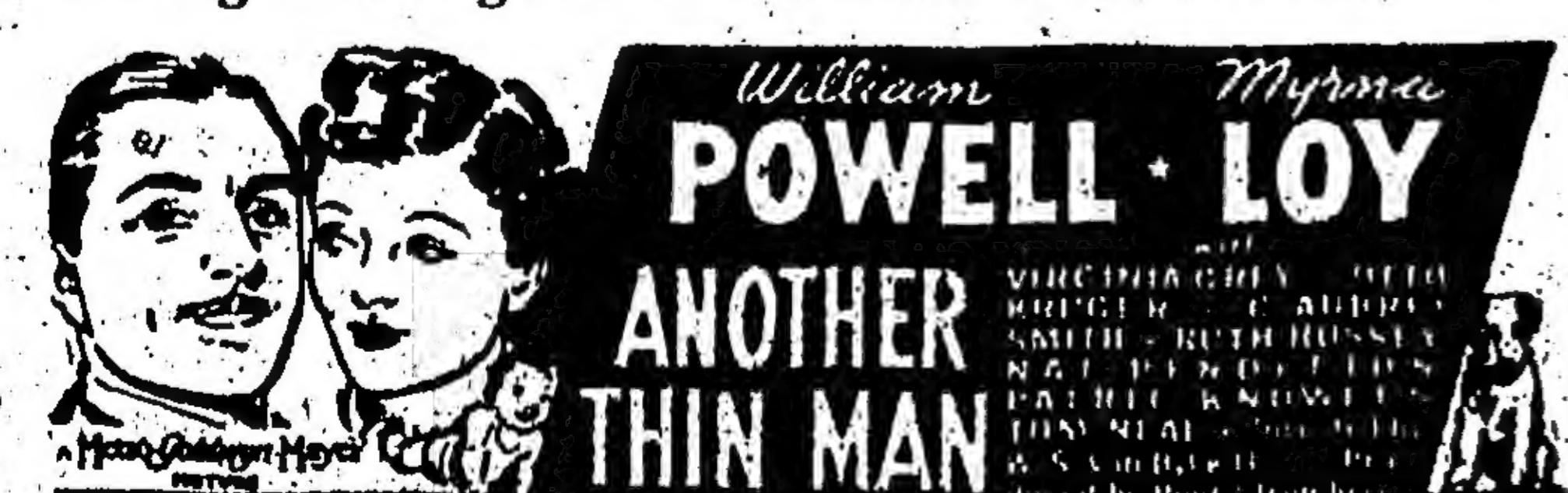
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STEADY TRICKLE OF GERMAN 'PLANES OVER EAST COAST

PARTS WITH HER CURLS TO BUY ARMS

Ringlets shorn from the head of a girl eight years ago and treasured ever since by her mother have been sent by the girl to the Lord Mayor of Newcastle to be auctioned in aid of War Weapons Week.

"We have cherished the eight beautiful ringlets ever since they were cut off when Margaret was ten", Mrs. Linsley, the mother, told a reporter at her home in Swinburne-terrace, Dilton, near Newcastle-on-Tyne.

"They were far too much work for me, for I have two boys as well as Margaret, and with such a household to run I found I could no longer keep her curls spick and span all the time."

Mrs. Linsley said she and Margaret both felt that the ringlets might attract some attention and help to support the War Weapons Week.

"It was hard parting with them after all these years," she added, "but they were of no value lying around here. If they can be turned into something of service to the country, then Margaret and I will be well repaid."

wards for his home base.

Later the authorities in Iceland said they thought he had promised not to leave. Anxious that there should not be any impression that he had broken his parole, Wing-Commander Barnes returned by sea to Iceland and landed at Reykjavik, the capital, on November 18.

He was accompanied by his bride. He had been married in England, as his fiancee, Miss Barbara J. Wilkinson, wanted to share his voluntary exile.

'PRISONER OF ICELAND' IS BACK

The "Prisoner of Iceland," Wing-Commander L. K. Barnes, has now returned to Britain and is back on active service, it was learned at the Air Ministry.

The German invasion of Denmark and the British occupation of Iceland altered his position as a voluntary internee, and he has now been able to return to duty without any question of breaking parole.

Wing-Commander Barnes had been interned in Iceland for nearly twelve months, instead of, as he doubtless feared, for the duration of the war. It has also been his honeymoon.

He was in command of a flying-boat which landed during a fog in Rauhafoss Harbour, Iceland, last year. He took off soon after-

TANNIC ACID A.R.P. PERIL

"Disasters" which may arise from the use of tannic acid in the treatment of burns, and a demand that A. R. P. workers should be supplied with a different dressing, are the subject of editorial comment in the Lancet.

It is pointed out that in the Navy and R. A. F. a jelly containing gentian-violet and methomylate has now been substituted for tannic acid jelly as a first-aid application.

"It seems urgent," says the "Lancet," "to provide a similar first-aid dressing at once for A. R. P. wardens, first-aid parties and others who come into early touch with casualties."

"At present these workers are instructed and encouraged to apply tannic acid jelly to all burns."

Gross Crippling

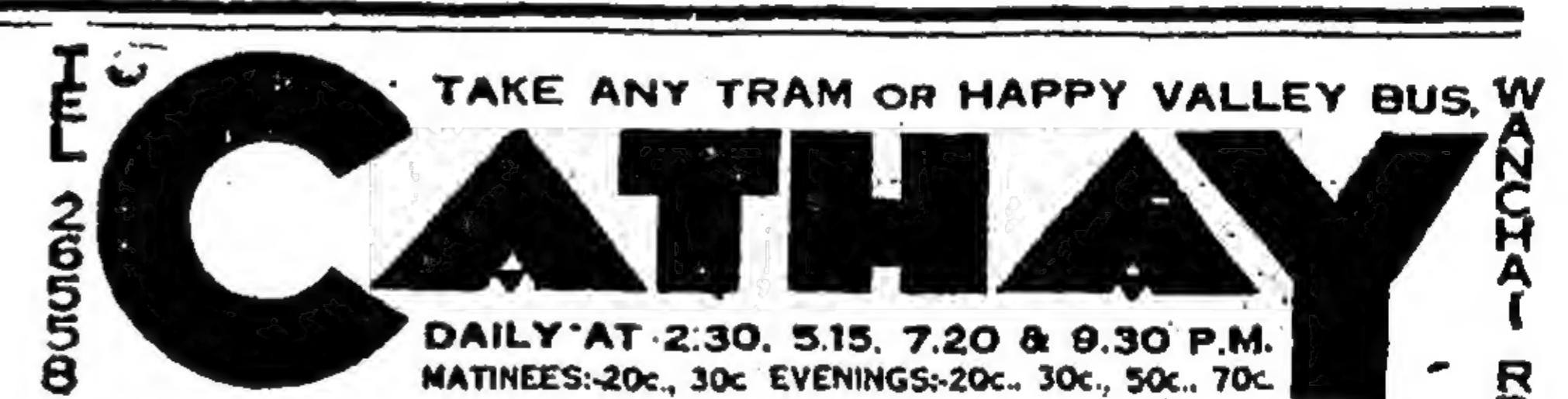
Referring to a meeting of the Royal Society of Medicine, the journal says: "All speakers agreed that tannic acid must never again be used for burns of the hands and face."

"The immediate results of treatment may be good in some ways, but it also produces gross crippling of the hands."

"When healing finally occurs of third-degree burns of the hands after tanning, the mutilated fingers are dragged backwards by scar tissue."

"The results of coagulation treatment on the face may be even more distressing, it is stated."

"The eyelids, fixed by hornytan, cannot be moved for a matter of days or weeks. Thus, in the early stages, a damaged eye may be out of reach of treatment, and the cornea eventually exposed to injury and infection which may even destroy sight."

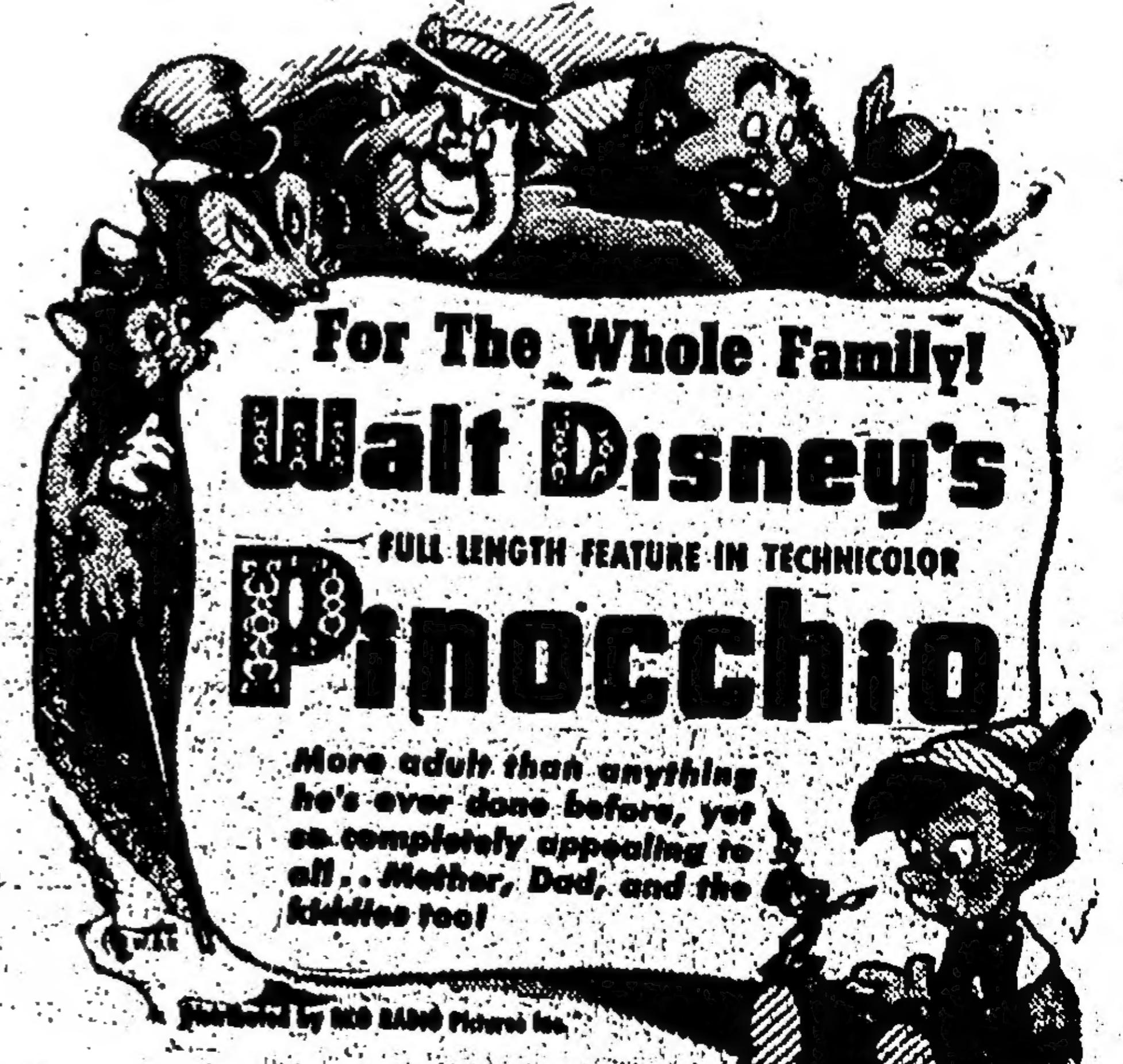


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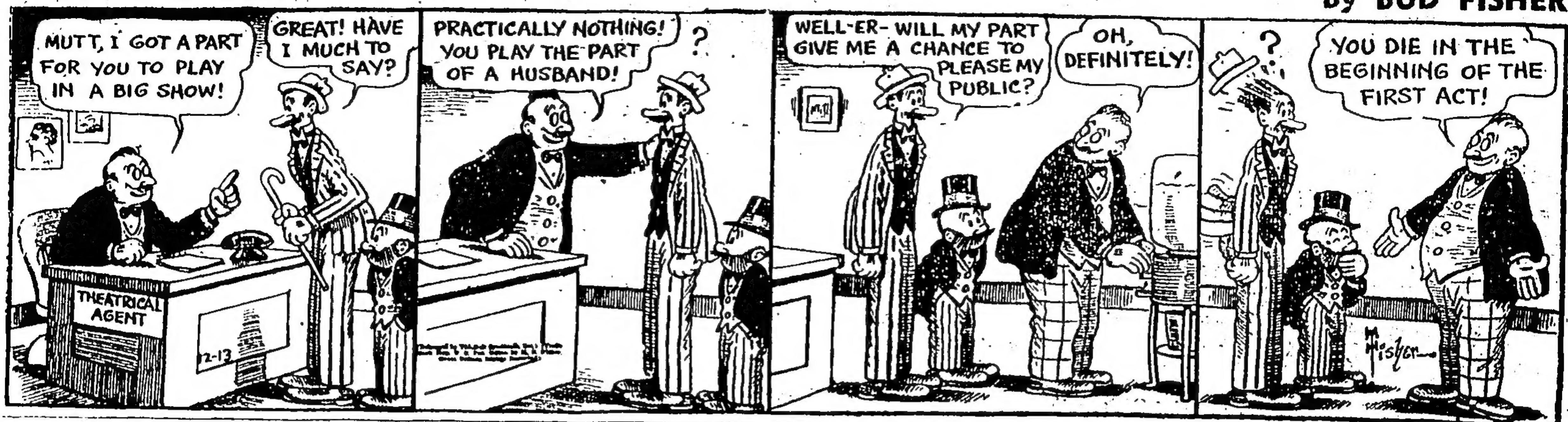
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Ronald Colman, Ginger Rogers
In
LUCKY PARTNERS.

MUTT AND JEFF



Page 5

By BUD FISHER

ONE DAY'S USE OF LORRY—£80

A lorry, damaged the day after it had been commandeered by the Army, has been lying idle in a garage waiting to be repaired for four months and during that time the War Office has been paying the owner £5 a week for it.

When the lorry was damaged the garage was told the estimate for repairs must be in the hands of the Army the next day. Since then the garage has not heard a word.

So that so far the Army has paid £80 hire for a lorry that has done only one day's work, and still faces a repair bill of £100.

It is estimated there are hundreds of motor-lorries commanded by the Army and Air Force which have been damaged.

"We know that accidents are inevitable with these lorries," a garage proprietor in a North-West town told a reporter.

"What we are grumbling about, however, is the terrific waste of public money while these lorries are lying idle in our workshops."

The garage owner believes that the whole business is, as usual, wrapped up in red tape.

TUBE CHILDREN ENJOYING "CAMPING"

TUBE STATIONS have become "home" to hundreds of London children. In spite of the minor discomforts they are enjoying their camping out, and their parents are managing to keep them well fed, properly clothed and happy.

Every night and part of each day swarms of children congregate in the shelter of the Tubes. With an eye to their welfare, inspectors of the N.S.P.C.C. have just finished an unofficial survey of conditions underground.

£100 FINE CUT TO £5

The Home Secretary is to recommend that the £100 fine on Mr. Leighton-Morris, who carried a time bomb from a block of flats, be reduced to £5.

"But," the Home Office states, "if an unexploded bomb is removed by unauthorised and inexperienced persons, there may be caused serious loss of life which would otherwise have been avoided."

"It is therefore of vital importance that when an area in the neighbourhood of an unexploded bomb has been cleared, there shall be no contravention of orders prohibiting entry into such a danger area."

"I could find no signs of neglect among the children," reported one inspector, who toured stations in Central London.

"This is typical of the comments we have had from our staff," an official of the N.S.P.C.C. told a reporter.

"In almost every case they found the children playing games, joining in the community singing, and happy and laughing."

Health Problem

"They seemed well looked after, despite the difficulties with which parents have to contend these days."

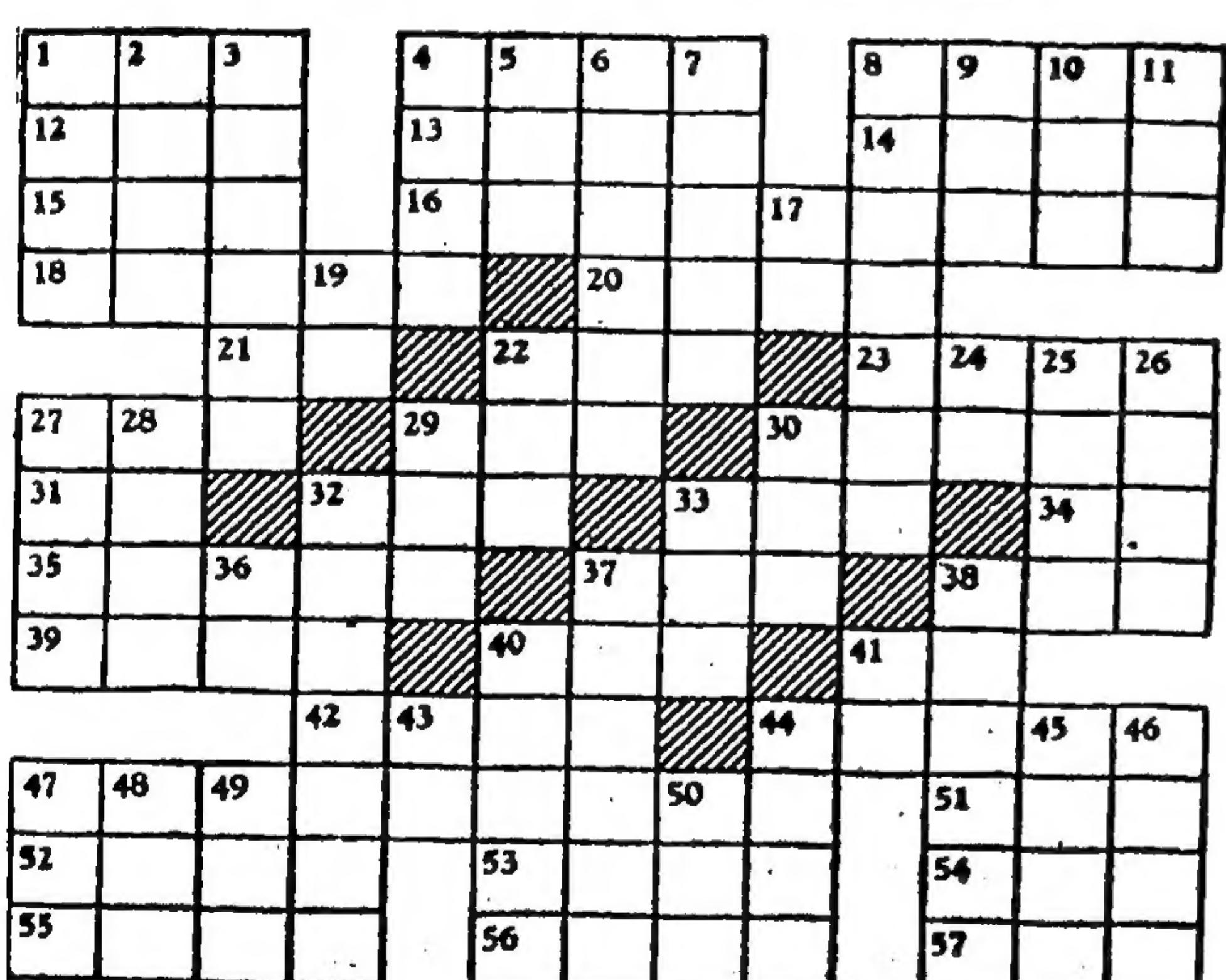
"There are, of course, a few things which should be remedied for the welfare of the children, such as sanitary arrangements. But they naturally take time."

One of the biggest problems confronting the N.S.P.C.C. now that the winter has settled in is to protect the health of young children who queue outside tube stations with piles of bedding to "reserve a place" for the family.

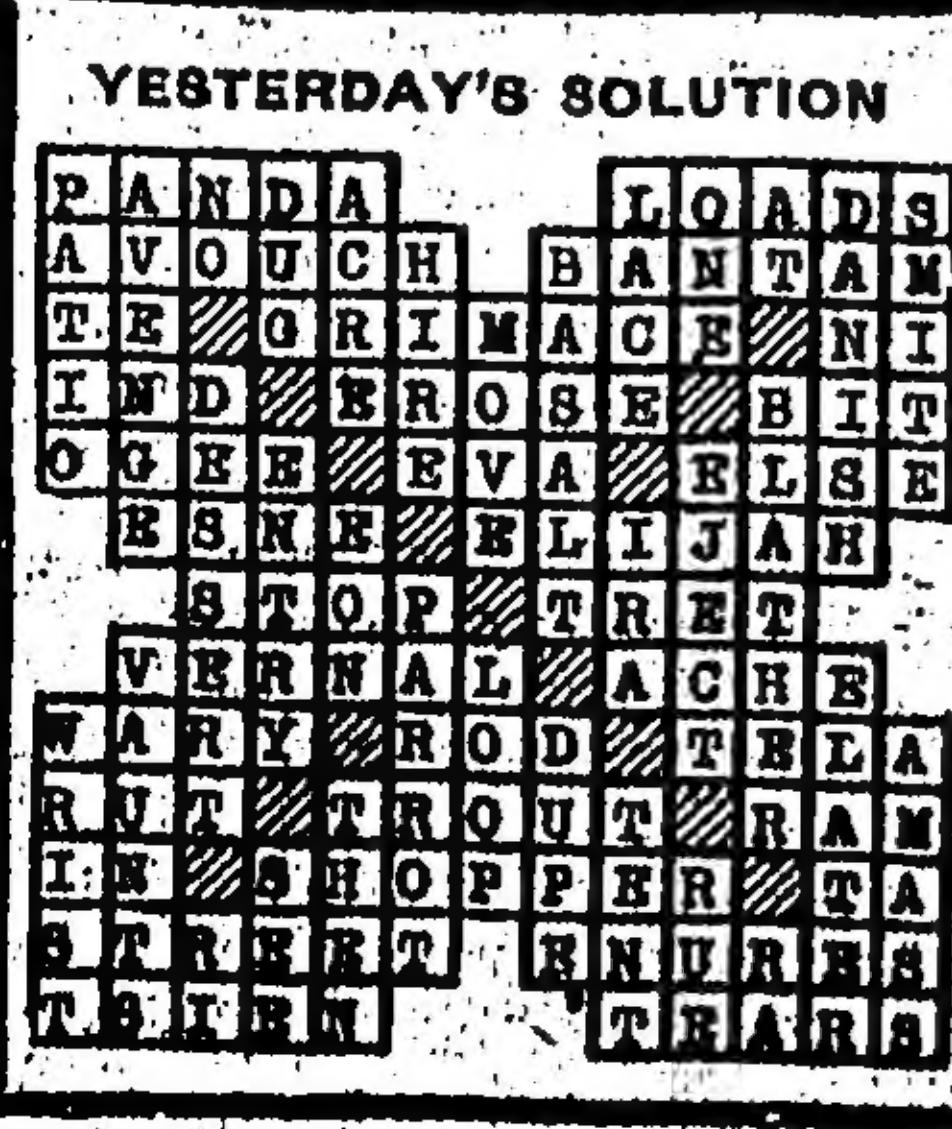
"It is a problem which will increase as the weather gets worse," continued the official.

"For the good of the children something will have to be done about it."

OUR 10-MINUTE CROSS-WORD



HORIZONTAL
1 Poetic contraction
4 Glacial ridges
8 Neat
12 Fish sauce
13 To make a shrill sound
14 Teutonic alphabetic character
15 Boring tool
16 Advantageous
18 Crow-like bird
20 Biblical country
21 Part of "to be"
22 Owns
23 Indigo dye
27 Sped
29 Beetle
30 Harsh
31 Symbol for actinium
32 To petition
33 Collequal
34 To josh
35 Babylonian deity
37 Form
38 To knock
39 Distant
40 Persian elf
41 Limb
42 Pronoun
43 Innermost sanctuary



VERTICAL
1 Former ruler
2 Western state
3 Located in the woods
4 To begin
5 Number
6 To seem
7 Tall grasses
8 Principal
9 To regret

PRISON THREAT FOR BLACKOUT OFFENCES

A warning that in future in the more serious cases offenders against black-out regulations would be sent to prison was issued by the Chairman of Bromley (Kent) magistrates.

Among the offenders fined for black-out offences, was Captain Clement L. Long, R.N., of Brockley Park Road, who had to pay 20s. for leaving on his light in the black-out.

A police officer said he had to break into the house to put the light out.

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LONDON TRAMS BOMBED: GIRLS TO RESCUE

**REUNITED
AFTER
22 YEARS**

GIRLS TORE their clothing into strips to bandage the victims of a German bomb which wrecked three crowded trams in a London street. Several people, including a tram driver, a conductor, and a woman passenger aged about thirty, were killed. Others were injured.

A few seconds after the bomb had fallen, a score of rescuers, mostly women, were tearing at the wreckage to free the trapped passengers. By the roadside, amid broken glass and splintered wood, girls knelt giving first aid.

When first aid squads arrived the voluntary "nurses" had banded a dozen casualties.

A police officer told a reporter: "Injured people were scattered all over the roadway."

"Others were screaming for help from the wreckage of the trams."

"A Fine Job!"

A small army, mostly girls who had been on their way to work when the "Alert" sounded and had taken cover, were helping to treat them.

"The girls did a fine job of work. As soon as the first-aid parties arrived, most of them picked up their handbags and went on to work."

The trams were drawn up close together near traffic lights. The bomb hit the rear of the first tram and the front of the second. They were crushed like concertinas.

Windows and woodwork were blown out of other trams. Broken seats were hurled into the roadway.

Blast shattered the windows of buses in the same street. Passers-by were injured by flying fragments.

"The raider must have been in a hurry to get rid of his bombs" said a passer-by. "At least three were dropped in this area."

Too Enthusiastic

"Fortunately, a lot of people had taken cover when they heard gunfire near. But several were still about and there were a number of injuries from flying glass."

Post Warden C. E. Ephgrave said: "The public were splendid. But they were so enthusiastic that after a time they proved a hindrance and we had to cordon off the area."

"Many of the passengers — the trams were practically full of workers — suffered from shock and were treated for this and minor injuries at first-aid posts."

As the bomb hit the trams another demolished a shop with flats above.

In a short time one body was recovered from the debris.

Passers-by were injured by flying glass and several cars were severely damaged.

This happened during London's second "Alert" of the day.

About a hundred raiders, fighter-bombers, crossed the coast during the day's raids but few, singly or in groups of two or three — managed to elude the British fighters and reach the capital.

There were fights over several districts in London's outskirts.

Two bombs were dropped in a London district in quick succession and demolished two houses. There was only one minor casualty.

Dawn Attack

Two little girls had only just left their house, which was hit, and were waiting at the bus stop outside on their way to school.

Three bombs fell close to a sporting building. Glass was scattered over 100 yards in all directions.

Several people are believed to have lost their lives.

When H.E. bombs were dropped in another London area during the afternoon, four men are believed to have been killed.

One bomb fell near a canteen where girls were having lunch. All escaped injury.

London's day began with a dive-bombing attack on an area on the outskirts at dawn.

It was light enough for early morning workers to see the plane clearly as it came down to about 2,000ft. to release its

GRACIE WILL STAY BRITISH

Gracie Fields has lost her unwanted Italian citizenship.

Her husband, Monty Banks, received his final American citizenship papers. They were sent to him under his real name of Mario Bianco.

Monty's naturalisation, under American law, does not make Gracie an American citizen. Gracie has the option of remaining British.

Returning from her Canadian tour, she said: "I have no intention for the moment of becoming a United States citizen."

She said she was contemplating having a Broadway musical show early in the spring, 75 per cent. of the profits of which would go to British war charities.

After this show she will be at the disposal of the British Government, and will do whatever it thinks best for the British cause. She will devote all her time to war relief work.

**ANXIOUS FOR FRIEND
KILLED**

After a number of bombs had dropped near her home in a south coast town, Miss Lilian Brown, twenty-eight, went to the house of a friend nearby to see if she was safe.

While she was there a bomb fell on the friend's house and wrecked it. Miss Brown was found dead in the ruins, and her friend was taken to hospital injured.

War is having one unexpected result on social life in Wales — it is bringing together again married couples who have been separated for as long as two decades.

One very unusual reunion story has just been brought to light in a Glamorgan coal valley.

During the last war a soldier in a Welsh battalion came home on leave in 1918 to find that his wife had left home, taking with her their two children, two sons.

After the war, when he returned to civilian life, the man got in touch with his wife and asked her to return to him. She refused, and, until a few weeks ago, they lived apart — the husband in Wales and the wife and two sons in London.

Some weeks ago the husband received a letter from his wife. In it she asked him if he would provide a home for his daughter-in-law and three children, the wife and children of his eldest son, who was in the Forces.

The man had not seen his son since he was a baby, and did not know he was married and the father of three children. For several days the man thought about his wife's request. Then he went to London, saw his wife, and brought her and their daughter-in-law and her children to Wales.

Since then his soldier son has visited them, while the other son, employed in Birmingham, has spent several week-ends with them.

WELSH TENOR RAID VICTIM

The well-known Welsh tenor, Mr. Edeyrn Jones, member of the B.B.C. Men's Chorus, and a native of Edeyrn, Caernarvonshire, has been killed in an air raid in the London area.

"PARTING" SHOT

Man at Highgate Police Court: I can pay now, but I do hope you will let me have the comfort of the money in my pocket for a little while longer.

20,000 IDEAS TO WIN THE WAR

SINCE THE WAR started more than 20,000 inventions designed to win the war have been sent to the Air Ministry and Ministry of Aircraft Production. Mr. D. R. Pye, Director of Scientific Research, Ministry of Aircraft Production, made that disclosure in a B.B.C. talk.

He revealed that it was partly due to a suggestion made to him a few months ago by a private inventor that the incendiary leaf was evolved.

But not all the suggestions submitted had such a practical application.

There was, for example, the optimist who wanted to freeze the clouds and mount anti-aircraft guns upon them.

Then there was the wonderful helicopter, worked by a perpetual motion engine, for carrying searchlights, guns and men to colossal heights.

load of six bombs.

Part of a commercial building was wrecked and houses were damaged.

One of the houses collapsed. Rescue workers searched for a man and his wife and child who were thought to have been sleeping in a downstairs room.

They may, however, have been spending the night with friends.

And there were the many varieties of death rays, all really nothing more than pious hopes.

Night Raiders

The most numerous group of ideas, said Mr. Pye, was that suggested by the need of the moment.

A few months ago it was schemes for coping with the parachutist. Just now the problem was how to tackle enemy bombers after dark.

Now that the air war was really upon us ideas were pouring in at the rate of about 3,000 per week. They came from people all over Britain and the Dominions and other countries abroad as well.

Every letter and memorandum that came in had to be scrutinised to see whether it contained an idea or the germ of an idea which might help to win the war.

CHINA MAIL

WINDSOR HOUSE

BRITAIN AFIELD

The most significant aspect of the new trade agreement between Britain and Turkey is that it reflects the confidence in Britain's position. It registers the recent gains for British prestige. One of the most discouraging tasks facing the Churchill Government must have been that of repairing the damage done to Britain's cause through the earlier giving of guarantees that could not be backed up. In the diplomatic scramble that preceded the war such guarantees may have been a necessary part of a desperate game. But, failing to prevent the outbreak of war, they became tremendous liabilities for Britain.

One of these guarantees went to Turkey. Likewise a trade agreement was arranged between Britain and its friend in the Eastern Mediterranean. That agreement was intended to bolster Turkey's political position by making the Turks less dependent on German markets and to deprive the Nazis of Turkish products. It was a double-edged tactic in Britain's economic war against the Third Reich. But the edges began to dull as Nazi victories in Poland, Norway, the Lowlands and France left Britain alone in its own island fortress.

The Turks continued to trade heavily with Germany. Recent figures indicated that Turkish trade with the Third Reich had been more than five times as great as that with Britain. And Ankara has clung to neutrality. Meanwhile the journeys of Franz von Papen, German Ambassador, between Berlin and Ankara, have been spoken Germany's unrelenting diplomatic activity in Turkey.

Behind the new Anglo-Turkish agreement would seem to lie an increasing confidence in Britain's ability to survive as a world power. The trade agreement is one answer that Turkey can make to German pressures. It is not likely that Turkey will abruptly cut its commerce with Germany. But the Turks are able to conduct that commerce on terms more favourable to themselves, less favourable to the Nazis, than they could were no other markets open to them.

Not only does a British market exist, despite Nazi

By the time these words appear in print an attempt may have been made by the Germans to invade the British Isles. At the moment of writing one does not know what the morrow will bring forth, and all that is possible is to examine the trend of the contest in the air which has been in progress.

It is obvious to all parties that a hostile landing in Great Britain is only possible if the enemy can win a temporary and at the very least a local superiority in the air, and that this superiority must be fairly complete for the time and at the chosen spot. Another necessity is to neutralise in some way, either by force or by evasion, the opposition of the Royal Navy, but in this article it is the air aspect which it is proposed to examine.

The problem before an invading enemy must be to convey his troops across the sea in surface craft (air-borne troops can only be auxiliaries at the best), to seize some point on the British coast and secure it against the efforts of the defending forces during the disembarkation, and afterwards to maintain a connection between this spot and the main base on the Continent. The enemy may hope to accomplish the first part of this either by force or by surprise, or by a combination of the two. The naval superiority of Britain is such that to effect a surprise seems even more necessary in this than in most other warlike operations.

Surprise, however, is not a possibility so long as the British reconnaissance aircraft can observe and report concentrations of barges and other shipping in the continental ports, as they are able to do at present. On the strength of these reports the Navy can make its dispositions and the Bomber Command of the Royal Air Force can attack the concentrations, as it has been doing. Unless the Coastal Command and the Bomber Command of the R.A.F. can be effectively put out of action, the invading force has a very poor chance of even making a start.

If, none the less, the start were made, if the sea were crossed without crippling loss, and the landing-point reached, the problem before the Germans would be something like this. They could not use their artillery until it had been disembarked, and so their bombers must play the part of artillery during the disembarkation. They would probably try to lay down a box barrage of bombs round the landing point so as to hold the British Army at a distance. Their bombers would have to be protected by fighters, and at the same time the German fighters would have the task of keeping the British bombers away from the disembarking German troops. That could only be done if the German fighters were very sure of their ability to master the British fighters completely. They feel no such confidence. Nothing which has happened so far in this war suggests that such a mastery is possible.

Incidentally, German difficulties would be increased if the landing were attempted at a spot outside the effective range of the Messerschmidt 109 fighter. This consideration narrows down the area within which an attempted landing is probable.

The German problem then resolves itself into this: the Coastal Command must be deprived of its eyes and the Bomber Command must have its fangs drawn. Another consideration to keep in mind is that British bombers are not dependent on fighter escorts to anything like the same extent as are the German bombers, for their power-operated gun-turrets give them formidable fighting powers, and they have several times proved their ability to beat off the attacks of German fighters. In any sort of strength they would be a terrible menace to landing troops. Therefore a fairly complete obliteration of British bomber strength is from the German point of view an almost necessary preliminary to an attempt at invasion.

Such an obliteration of the Bomber Command is only to be effected, if at all, by German air attacks on our bomber aerodromes and on the factories which make that class of aeroplane. German doctrine is that such attacks must be made by daylight if they are to achieve satisfactory results. Before the war night-flying was not extensively practised by the Luftwaffe, and their pilots and

bombs, but Britain is exercising an influence far from the cliffs of Dover. This is what the new agreement says.

The Air Battle For Britain

F. A. de V. ROBERTSON

navigators have not shown themselves adepts at the art.

The next stage in the argument is this. If the Luftwaffe is to have a free hand to make the above-mentioned attacks, it must be able to overcome the opposition of the British defences, and chiefly that of the Fighter Commander. If the German bombers felt themselves able, with or without fighter escorts, to force their way to our bomber aerodromes and factories, the next step would be for them to carry out that operation. But from Dunkirk onwards the R.A.F. fighters have consistently shown themselves able to overcome mass daylight raids even when the raiders were escorted by disproportionately large numbers of Messerschmidts. Therefore the neutralisation of the R.A.F. Fighter Command has become the necessary preliminary to all other stages of the attack on Britain. That is what the Luftwaffe has been trying to accomplish in recent weeks. If it were to succeed in that, everything else might well be expected to follow.

All through the late summer large formations of German bombers have been crossing the South-East and South coasts every day. They have distributed their attentions, frequently attacking the Thames Estuary, the naval ports on the South coast, and the industrial cities of the Midlands, the West, and the North. But nearly always there has been an assault on the aerodromes from which the fighter squadrons operate and on factories which build fighter aircraft. Their success has been slight. We learnt ourselves at Stavanger how difficult it is to put an aerodrome out of action, and the strength of the Fighter Command has actually increased, instead of being diminished, during the recent weeks.

At first the plan of escorting the raiders with fighters met with a measure of success. That is to say, the daily tale of R.A.F. victories recorded more Messerschmidts than Heinkels, Dorniers and Junkers shot down. It is a natural instinct among fighter pilots to engage enemy fighters before they do anything else. They are well aware of the disadvantage under which they would labour if the Messerschmidts dived on them from above while they were busy disposing of the bombers. By sacrificing themselves in considerable numbers the Messerschmidt pilots afforded a degree of protection to their charges, and gave them a chance to plant their bombs. It was not long, however, before the R.A.F. pilots revised their tactics, and contrived to give the enemy bombers a due share of attention. Confident in their superiority of their own aeroplanes and their own skill, they never hesitated to tackle superior numbers. Even a single squadron of Hurricanes or Spitfires would divide itself, and one flight or flights would occupy the attention of the escort, while the rest played havoc with the Heinkels and Junkers. The A.A. gunners, too, quickly improved their marksmanship with practice, and no practice is so useful as firing against actual enemy aircraft. Peace-time exercises consisted in firing at a towed drogue, or at best a wireless-controlled Queen Bee aeroplane, and these were not nearly so beneficial. Soon the toll taken of raiders by the A.A. guns began to mount, and before long the country's two weapons of defence were between them bringing down more of the enemy bombers than of the fighters. The very heavy losses of the Germans throughout August and the first half of September will be fresh in every memory. Between August 11th and September 12th the Germans lost 1,558 raiders. Goering, having a large superiority in numbers, was not disturbed by the losses, but they were not producing an adequate *quid pro quo*. The principle of the fighter escort had been in the main a failure; daylight raiding was not achieving its object.

In the latter part of this period a few German machines usually flew over London during the night. They did not drop many bombs, and the object of the flights may have been primarily to train navigators in night-flying over the British Capital, with the secondary intention of disturbing the people's sleep and so lowering morale. They had one

result. The R.A.F. Bomber Command was working on a definite plan. The greater part of its work was done by night, for the fine training of the navigators and bomb-aimers made it possible for them to find and to hit targets, while the German defences, consisting almost entirely of A.A. fire (Flak, the Germans call it) supported by great numbers of searchlights, inflicted a very small proportion of casualties. The plan was roughly to take first things first; and the most immediate objectives were the factories in the Ruhr, oil plants and depots, the transport system, and the aerodromes and harbours along the coasts of France and the Low Countries. Occasional diversions were made to factories in Northern Italy and to German naval bases. The numerous targets in Eastern Germany, including Berlin, were on the schedule for attention in their turn. The strength of the Bomber Command was steadily increasing and would increase at a still greater pace when the Empire scheme, with Canada as its centre, came into full operation. But when bombs began to fall on London, the turn of the Berlin objectives was somewhat advanced on the roster, and British heavy bombers paid a visit to the German Capital on August 25th and bombed a target of military importance. Other raids on the Berlin area were made on subsequent nights at irregular intervals.

On Saturday, September 7th, the Germans made a heavy attack on London in the afternoon. It was a very fine summer day, which gave every advantage to the defence. Though some raiders got through, the result of this daylight raid was one of the heaviest defeats which the Luftwaffe had suffered since Dunkirk. The enemy lost in all 103 machines, of which 23 were brought down by A.A. guns.

That night saw the beginning of a series of heavy nightly raids on London. The weather at first was fine, the sky clear, and the moon waxing. According to theory, as established during the air exercises held annually for many years past by the R.A.F., all the conditions were favourable for the defence, provided two conditions were fulfilled. These were that the Observer Corps should spot and promptly report every raid (which was done), and that the searchlights, directed by the sound-locators, should catch the raiders in their beams.

At night efficient work by the searchlights is a sine qua non of successful defence. If the beams can catch and hold the raiders, it should be a straightforward matter of either the A.A. gunners or the fighter aeroplanes to shoot them down. The searchlights and their crews are provided by the War Office, and for a long time before the Munich crisis the War Office had neglected and starved this branch of our defences. When, after Munich, Parliament got thoroughly alarmed about the country's danger, the cry was always for A.A. guns, never for more and better searchlights. So in the destructive period which opened on the night of September 7th, the German bombers flew over at a height which the beams could not reach. The gunners saw no target on which to open fire. As for the fighters who were up, it is elementary that a pilot in the air at night cannot see another aeroplane unless the searchlights point it out to him. For four successive nights the enemy flew unscathed over the length and breadth of London and dropped bombs at his will.

New defence tactics were adopted on the fifth night. Very few searchlights were in action, but innumerable guns put up a vigorous barrage of shells. Two raiders were brought down, and it was obvious that the German pilots were daunted by this shelling, and were regularly turned off their course. The spirits of the people were greatly cheered by the audible evidence of an active defence. On Friday morning a change in the weather produced conditions ideal for daylight bombing. Over London hung a bank of clouds with numerous shifting gaps. Heavy German bombers came over and stayed above the capital for over four hours, aiming and dropping their bombs through the gaps in the clouds. One pilot, more venturesome than most, dived through a gap, risking collision with the balloon cables, and planted five bombs on or near Buckingham Palace. The clouds offered cover to the raiders when British fighters approached. Usually, daylight raids had not lasted longer than an hour or an hour and a half, as that was about the extent of time which the short-range Messerschmidts of the escort, with their limited tankage, could stay over England. On that Friday morning, with the clouds providing cover, the bombers were not circumscribed in time by that consideration, and they did considerable damage.

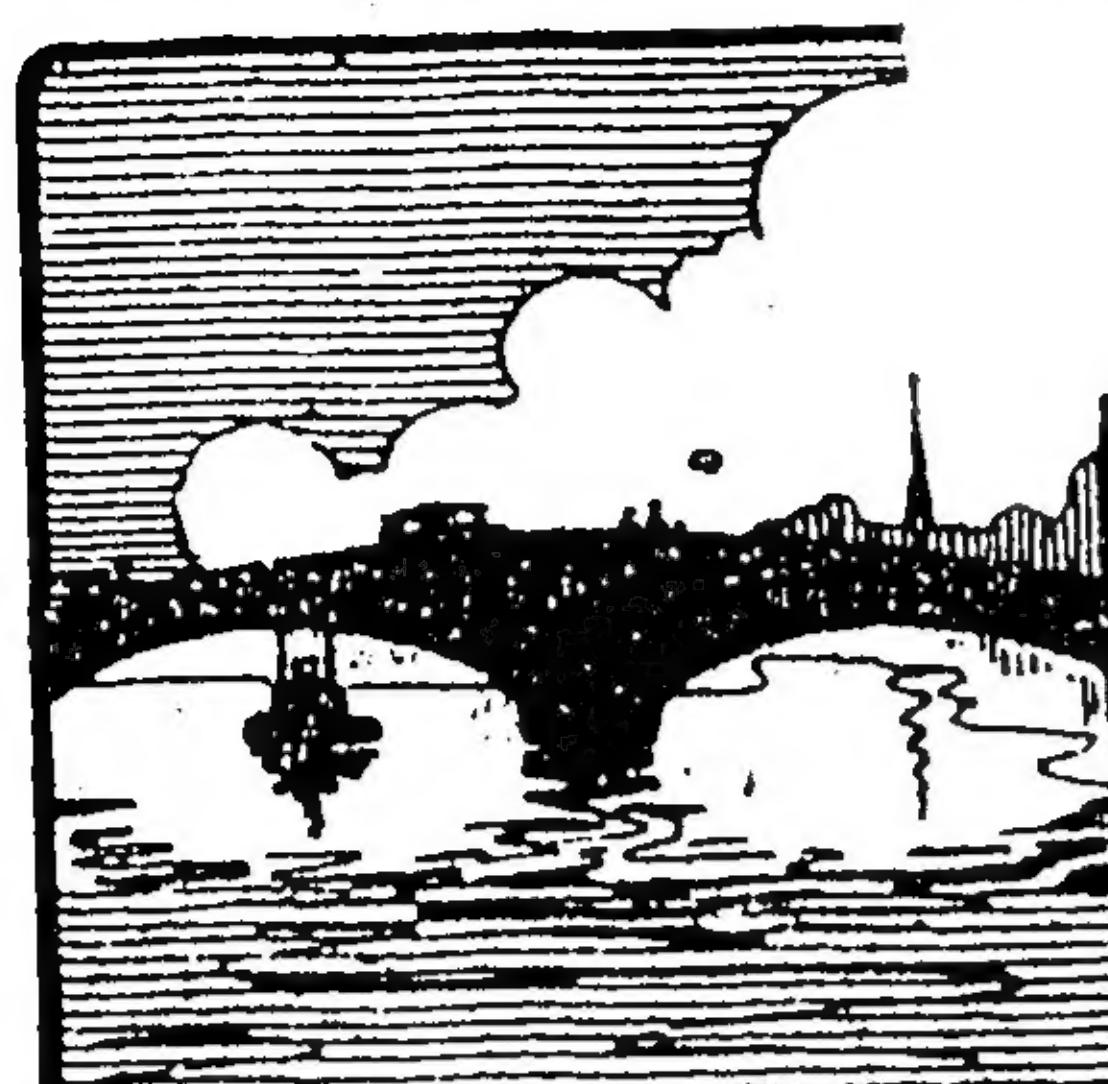
During the period of concentrated attacks on London, up to the time of writing, the raiding on other parts of the country grew notably less. It is interesting to speculate on what was working in the minds of the German High Command. For the time they abandoned their plan of striking at the nests of the Fighter Command. They seem to have realised that in fine weather daylight raids were useless, and that fighter escorts were ineffective. Doubtless they were not particularly concerned by the heavy losses suffered on each raid, for German tactics have never objected to losses provided that the set object could be attained. But losses without success were a different matter. Considerable trouble was taken to prevent the Luftwaffe in general from being depressed by those losses. Squadrons which had suffered heavily were moved away from the regular starting-points and new units were brought up to take their places. Though the news of the losses must have spread despite these precautions, there was no evidence that the fighting spirit of the German airmen was dashed. The sudden abandonment of useful tactical objects in favour of a campaign of "frightfulness" against London, which, though it was destructive, did nothing to break the force of Britain's war effort, had the appearance of spite rather than of calm reason. That Germans when at war have a lust for cruelty and destruction is no news to anybody, and it is also known that Hitler when thwarted is apt to break into rages which completely cloud his reason for the time being. The set-back in the campaign against the Fighter Command, followed by the raids on Berlin, may well have driven him into one of his frenzies. Such a theory would cover the facts, yet one hesitates to put much trust in it. There are cool heads in the German High Command, and they are not likely to be diverted for long from the practice of sound military doctrine. They may have been willing to indulge Hitler's lust for senseless slaughter and destruction for a limited time, intending to revert to more promising tactics after a period. Yet to what plan were they to revert? The attack on the Fighter Command had been subdued. Britain could not be subdued. The sudden diversion of all effort to raids on London can fairly be called an admission of failure, at least for the time being, and an indication of uncertainty as to what the next step ought to be. There may be some hope of dislocating the business of the country, but the Germans can hardly expect night-bombing to achieve that. Some of the worst psychologists in the Reich may hope to break the British will to win by "frightfulness" and the High Command may have been willing to give the theory a trial run; but it is far more probable that the said High Command felt that it had to do something but could not think of anything sensible to do.

Looking ahead, we note that Mr. Churchill has mentioned the year 1942, if not 1941, as that in which we shall assume the offensive. The Prime Minister is a deep student of strategy, and he has information not available to all of us. It is, however, common knowledge that American production experts consider that aircraft production in the States will have reached enormous proportions by 1942, and by that time the Empire training scheme will be giving the Empire forces very large numbers of trained air crews. If we are to invade the Continent we must solve the problem which is now puzzling the Germans. We shall have to obtain a very real and substantial command of the air in order to make a landing feasible. That would apply just the same if we had subdued the forces of Italy before beginning the final settlement with Germany, and it may well be the air consideration which is inducing the Prime Minister for the present to stand on the defensive.

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THE CHINA MAIL, JANUARY 29, 1941.

"I DENY SHE IS MY MOTHER"—COURT STORY

(By A Special Correspondent)

A SMALL, SLENDER, pallid woman, clutching a rosary in her hands, drew herself upright in the chair in which she sat in the Old Bailey witness-box and in five softly spoken words startled the court.

Mrs. Florence Iris Ouida Ransom, accused of murdering her lover's wife, had given evidence that not until after the tragedy did her lover know that a Mrs. Guilford, who was her servant and lived in a cottage near the farm where she was staying with him, was her mother.

PEER'S SISTER MIDWIFE

The sister of a peer acted as midwife when a baby was born in a public shelter in London during an air raid.

She is Mrs. Douglas Woodruff, sister of Lord Acton.

Many of the 10,000 people in the shelter clapped the mother and baby boy, who weighed 7½ lb., as they were carried to an ambulance and taken to hospital at dawn.

The mother, Mrs. Trinder, bombed out of her home, with her husband and ten other children, two days previous has named the baby Joseph, after Dr. Joseph Rosen, who attended her.

Mrs. Woodruff is a qualified nurse, but this is the first time she has assisted at a confinement.

"She and other V.A.D.s and Dr. Rosen are always on duty at the first-aid post, which is voluntary and has been running in the shelter now for two months," a Mrs. Spiro told a reporter.

"We have started a fund for the baby, and have already collected £2."

THIS WOMAN IS AN ADMIRAL

Although she is an Admiral—and Britain's only woman Admiral—she hates the sea. By virtue of her position as Mayor of Chester, Mrs. Kate Clarke is also Admiral of the Dee.

Probably not more than two other women have ever held the title of Admiral. They are Mrs. Phyllis Brown, who was Mayor of Chester last year, and Mrs. L. M. Foster Welch, a Liverpool woman who was Mayor of Southampton in 1928.

Since 1342 the Mayor of Chester has held the rank of Admiral with the power over the tidal waters of the Dee from Eccleston to the mouth of the river, more than 20 miles away. In the Mayoral regalia the smallest item is a silver oar, 14 inches long, which is the emblem of the Mayor's power, and which was presented to the city in 1719.

SHE FOUGHT BLAZE LIKE A PROFESSIONAL

When fire broke out at her home in Strawberry Hill Road, Twickenham, Councillor Mrs. Walton called the local brigade and then, with her family, attacked the flames with a stirrup pump.

She got on the floor and held the nozzle overhead. In real professional style, and had done the work so well that when the firemen arrived they allowed her to complete it.

R.A.F. BEAT NAZI RUSE

Goering tried a new trick. He sent over a force of Messerschmidts to fly up and down the Kent coast in the hope of luring our Spitfires into a fight over the sea. There much larger forces of German fighters were lurking ready to pounce.

After flying in a wide arc over the shore the Messerschmidts split up into smaller groups and circled aimlessly over the sea as bait.

The R.A.F. pilots refused to be drawn into the obvious trap and called the Germans' bluff by summoning reinforcements.

More Spitfires arrived and patrolled up and down the Channel coast waiting for the Messerschmidts to make a bolder bid before attacking them.

More Germans approached the coast, but Goering carefully kept his finger on his pieces and hastily withdrew them whenever one of the British squadrons swung towards them.

Kept Out Of Range

Occasionally A.A. guns fired a few rounds to keep the enemy at a respectable height, but these were the only shots fired, for the Messerschmidts never ventured within range of the guns of the Spitfires.

The rival fighter formations flew patiently up and down for half an hour, the Spitfires checking every move on the part of the Germans.

Finally the game ended in checkmate in favour of the Spitfires when they had manoeuvred in front and on both sides of the main German formation, which quickly made off towards the French coast.

Earlier the attacks began with two waves of fighter bombers crossing the coast at Dungeness and heading for London. The first wave consisted of a score of enemy aircraft flying very high, and this was followed by a second wave of about a dozen.

DORIS TWISTS FISH'S TAIL

Her morning bath has become an adventure for Doris Duke Cromwell, the world's richest girl, in her Honolulu home of fantastic luxuries.

Long dissatisfied with a mere bath as used by poorer folk, Doris designed and had made a bath worthier of her millions. It is in the form of a gigantic fish carved first by an artist in wood, then cast in metal.

The shower is sprayed from the mouth of the fish when Doris is graciously pleased to twist its tail.

Electric lights glow from fish's eye sockets. Each scale has a phosphorescent glow.

When next you eat sardines, think of Doris twisting the tail of her big fish miles away in Honolulu.

COLLIES TO LEAD THE BLIND

To replace Alsatians, Border collies and golden retrievers are being tried out as guide dogs for sightless pedestrians, says the Journal of the National Institute for the Blind.

It takes three months to train a guide dog and three weeks to accustom a blind person to a dog. By a new method of teaching the period is being reduced.

£1,847 FOUND IN GAS MASK

A Luton man on his way to work in the black-out found a gas mask in its case.

Inside were notes to the value of £1,847.

He took it to the police station, and the money was returned to the owner.

The finder was well rewarded.

MAN MOVED A TIME BOMB --- FINED £100

ONE-MAN-BOMB-SQUAD Frederick George Leighton-Morris, aged thirty, who carried a 110lb. unexploded bomb from the flat next door to his and got fined £100 for doing it, says he will go to gaol for three months rather than pay the fine.

He was in a club when wardens came in and asked if anyone lived at No. — in a famous West End street because a delayed-action bomb had landed there.

"Good heavens!" cried Leighton-Morris to his wife, "that's by us!" and rushed home.

He found the police preparing to evacuate the flats. He told them there was no need to do that. He would remove the bomb himself.

But the police didn't appreciate his offer a bit. They told him not to go in and said if he did he would be arrested.

Having delivered this awful warning they went round to the back of the flats.

Leighton-Morris promptly climbed up the fire escape. "There was the bomb, standing upright on the floor. So I picked it up and walked out with it into the street," he told a reporter.

"I intended taking it to a park where it could explode harmlessly, but it was a damn sight heavier than I realised and I had to drop it when I got across the road. Incidentally, it fell on my foot and crushed a toe!"

He and the bomb were then caught in the act together when the police reappeared. Leighton-Morris protested he was taking it to the park.

Had To Guard It

The police intimated coldly that he was not going to take the bomb anywhere. He was going to the police station without it.

Unfortunately for the best intentions, the police now had to keep guard over the bomb in case anyone walked into it, and more people had to be evacuated from surrounding premises. At Bow Street Police Court, Leighton-Morris discovered to the tune of £100 that heroism is not always appreciated. He had pleaded guilty to contravening a police order by removing an unexploded bomb.

"I am afraid I lost my head. I saw the bomb and just carried it out on the spur of the moment," he pleaded.

"It is intolerable that any private individual should be allowed to meddle with a bomb in this way," rebuked the magistrate, Mr. Fry, adding: "You acted with extraordinary courage and coolness, but no person, other than those in authority, can be allowed to decide in what part of London a delayed action bomb should go off."

"I'm Just Casual"

Inspector Blankin said Leighton-Morris had been of assistance to the police on previous occasions. He tried to join the Police War Reserve but was rejected on health grounds.

Said Leighton-Morris ruefully: "The A.R.P. wardens told me I had done a grand job—but the police thought otherwise."

"I'm not brave—just casual," he added.

SIX-FOOT TUBE TIED TO GASSED WIDOW

Mrs. Helen Harriet Brown, fifty-one, widow, of Windsor Terrace, East Ham, who was found dead in her bedroom from gas poisoning, had a paper tube 8ft long stitched and tied round her shoulders by tape.

At the other end was a 15in. rubber tube leading to a gas jet, which was turned on.

At the Walthamstow inquest a verdict was recorded that Mrs. Brown took her life while the balance of her mind was disturbed.

IDENTITY DISCS FOR ALL

Mr. Herbert Morrison stated in a written Parliamentary reply that the issuing of identification discs to the civilian population was already under examination.

REJECTED BY ARMY --- HERO

Rejected by the Army and registered as Grade III because he is stone deaf in one ear, a man has just been awarded one of the highest honours that can be won by a civilian.

He is Auxiliary Fireman Lewis Jack Watts, aged twenty-four, of Bath Road, Bristol, who has been awarded the George Medal.

During a recent fire in which Bristol firemen were engaged, Watts alone held back an advancing wall of flame with one hose until more water could be brought up.

By staying at his post he gave his comrades time to save themselves by rushing back out of the reach of the flames to a fresh supply of water.

Felt Ashamed

"I was rather ashamed when the Army turned me down. I always carry my medical card to show people, who tell me I ought to be a soldier," he told a reporter.

"It seems funny that I should have won a decoration when I thought there was little hope of my making good owing to my disability."

While he was on duty at a fire his leg was injured and he was taken to hospital, where he remained for several weeks, undergoing a minor operation. He did not know at the time that his wife, who is expecting her first baby, had been bombed while alone at their home.

"Lewis hopes our baby will be a boy and not a girl, as he thinks he will appreciate the medal more." Mrs. Watts said.

A CLOCK IS MUCH NICER!

Kidderminster, Worcestershire, has a new school.

And because the school is to be used by boys and girls, the architects thought an appropriate symbol would be the figures of a boy and a girl carved on the walls.

And they decided to do the job proud. They put up two figures in the Epstein style—nude figures, too.

But the Education Committee weren't standing for that. The figures are to come down.

That was easy. It was more difficult to think of something to put in their place. Then someone had an inspiration. Why not strike quite a new note and have a big clock? Much more suitable.

Says the chairman of the committee, Mr. Harry Cheshire: "I see nothing wrong with the figures, and wish they could remain." Say the critics: "One figure looks deformed, and the other like an imbecile."

SHE LIVED A GRAND LIFE

Once the highest paid showgirl in the world, Jessie Reed died penniless and alone in Chicago.

"I've lived a grand life," she said on her last trip to the hospital—she was not unhappy in her poverty and did not regret the loss of fame and fortune.

Miss Reed, once most glamorous of the Ziegfeld Follies, was 43 when she died.

Her last year with Ziegfeld was 1924, when she was earning £100 a week. Eleven years later, when the Ziegfeld Club of Chicago was organised, she was found destitute in a £1-a-week room, ill, behind with her rent and applying for relief.

Newspaper accounts of her circumstances brought her a chance to earn a few dollars with occasional night club engagements, but her long illness and poverty made her too weak to recoup her losses.

Miss Reed, who was married five times, received news before she died that her daughter, who has won two beauty contests, had already started on the road to fame that she herself had travelled.

HOW TO WIN THE WAR

"THE ONLY WAY WE ARE GOING TO WIN THIS WAR IS TO HIT THE HUN AND ITALIAN IN GERMANY AND IN ITALY HARDER THAN THEY CAN HIT U.S." LORD TRENCHARD SAID.

"Kill the Hun and the Italian in their own country and not in someone else's."

He was speaking at the Unilever "Bomber" luncheon in London. A cheque for £20,000 has been sent to Lord Beaverbrook by the employees and management of Lever Brothers to provide a bomber. Lord Trenchard handed to Mr. R. B. Bennet, of the Ministry of Aircraft Production, a cheque for a further £18,000.

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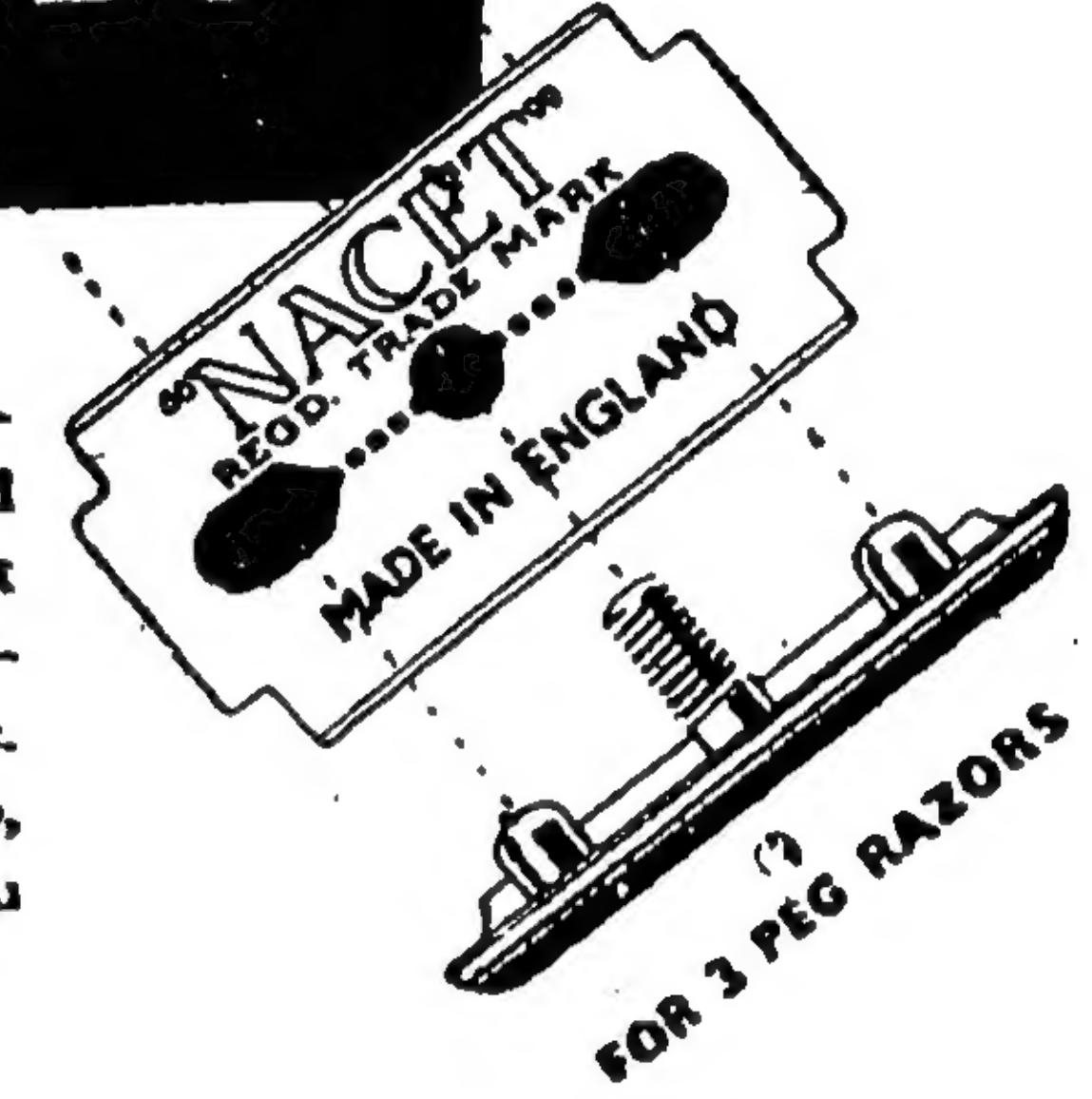
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Bringing Up Father



By George MacManus

A PAGE FOR WOMEN Common Sense About The Common Cold

During the summer months no one can deny that women score over men in the matter of clothes and appearance, especially. While our men were roasting in their thick suits and high collars, we womenfolk donned our silks and linens, and bared our necks and arms to the blessed sun.

The day of retribution is at hand! Women have started with their winter colds, and if there is a feminine sight more appalling and unappetising than a woman with a cold I have yet to see it! Powder might as well remain in the box as be applied to the features. The courageous ones, if they have strength remaining, apply handkerchief and powder alternately in an endeavour to repair the ravages of Nature v. Art. Their erstwhile charming voices become thick and adenoid; the delicious contour of cheek and chin is swollen almost out of recognition; eyes lose their sparkle and become dead, staring, and half closed; while noses are best left undescribed.

A woman with a bad cold is as poor a thing as a sick hen! Men, admittedly, suffer from winter colds, but not nearly so frequently or so desperately as women. And for some mysterious reason men with colds are not so disfigured or so distressing as women to have in our midst. In the handkerchief line alone they cope with their malady in more commonsense fashion. Instead of dabbing with one miniature piece of linen after another, they stock themselves with large-sized handkerchiefs, and get down to the job of a really good blow. A man's blow is usually hearty and effective, while a woman's is feeble and futile. After the operation, she continues to dab and look more like a sick hen than ever.

Also, no one expects men to be a thing of beauty and a joy to the eyesight. A streaming red face above a collar and tie and a dark

suit strikes one with much less force than the same visage above a frilled georgette jumper. A man can wear an evening suit while in the throes of a bad cold, but a woman in evening dress suffering the same degree of malady appears ridiculous and causes pain to the beholders.

It is no idle boast when I say I seldom suffer from the common cold. I am most truly grateful for my indemnity, but I do at least

use common sense in an endeavour to avoid this winter plague.

Recently I was delighted to have my preventive procedure confirmed by a profession at the job. In company with a cold victim I paid an evening visit to an elderly and somewhat old-fashioned doctor, and was not a little pleased with myself when he proceeded to lay down a law of common-sense on colds which approximated quite nearly to my own.

If he had recommended "cold baths, fruit juice, and open windows," I should have occupied myself with a magazine till the examination had concluded.

The first question he fired at my companion aroused my interest: "What time did you go to bed every night last week?"

As I expected, she had to confess that not once had she retired till after midnight, and twice it was the early hours of the morning. The practitioner grunted his delightful doctor's grunt.

"Thought so, well act differently in future. Get to bed early. Need much more rest and sleep in winter than summer. Why folk get to bed in summer and gad about all hours in the winter I can't understand. If you want to go to dances and what-nots, choose Saturday and get your sleep on Sunday morning. Any woman who gets five hours' sleep and goes to work next day is asking for a cold. And no reading in bed. That's how colds strike folk. Go into their cold bedrooms and take off their warm clothes and sit up getting tired and chilled. Read in a warm sitting-room if you want to, beds are to sleep in. You people get colds because you are run down, germs don't attack strong, healthy people."

The next question was: "Get a good breakfast?"

I saw the victim wilt, but she answered bravely: "Oh, just fruit and toast."

"Slimming, I suppose? Don't you know you need good warming food in the winter? Bacon and

eggs and coffee. Then you're ready to face any wind that blows. Better to have a good stout body than no body at all."

"Ever wear a scarf?"

Here the victim exhibited a little defiance. "I don't like scarves. I wear a fur collar on my coat."

She had asked for his gruff "Women's vanity." Everyone should wear a warm scarf. Put it on, take it off, just as you feel you need it. I always have a scarf, doctors can't afford to have colds."

"Do any exercise in the morning?"

The victim looked horrified and positively shrivelled up, and whispered "Never."

"Should do. Gets you over the most dangerous moment of the day. Swing your arms about a bit. Dress quickly. Not too much fussing about your face. You'll want your body in good trim when no one looks at your face."

"Go to business on a train?"

The victim by now had reached such a state of meekness that a mere "Yes" was her sole reply.

"Well, don't stand on street corners rubbing your hands and stamping your feet. Nip along the track a bit, and keep chills away and get your circulation going."

The victim was moving slowly to the door, when the doctor called—"Hi, come back a minute. Go to bed when it's bedtime to-night. Not a minute after eleven. Take some hot lemon, some aspirin, and an aperient. Stay home to-morrow, but not in bed. Bobbing in and out of bed never did anyone any good, and you will do it, you invalids. Get up for a late breakfast, then lie on a couch, not too near the fire, but warm and cosy, and have a good rest with a book. And, listen to this, don't talk too much. Women tire themselves out, with talking too much. Men don't, they've more sense. Go to bed at the proper bedtime to-morrow, and you'll be better, I'll warrant, next morning."

"But doctor, we're understaffed. I can't stay away."

"Fiddlesticks! Don't say 'can't' to me. I've ordered you to stay away. No one's indispensable. They managed without you before you went there, and they will when you've gone to your grave."

After this entertaining evening I had to call round and see if the victim had recovered. The cold had quite disappeared. But there was another look about her which I noticed. A sort of rested look. Yes she had carried out the treatment to the letter. I always told her she talked too much!

Removing Stains

Stains of one kind or another are so common that a knowledge of treatment is desirable. Here are some suggestions for treatment:

Lemonade Stains on an artificial silk dress require very careful attention. Sponge with a cloth wrung out in cold water. Commence at the outside of the stain, and work towards the centre. Leave to dry, then press on the wrong side with a cool iron.

Teastains on Blankets if left for a long period will be very difficult to remove. After stretching the stained portion of the blanket over a saucer, saturate the stain with lemon juice, and leave it to soak for some time. Then wash the affected part with clear water.

Ice Cream Stains can be removed from coloured fabrics by stretching the stained portion over a pad of cotton wool. Rub gently with a piece of fine linen dipped in oil of Eucalyptus. After the eucalyptus has evaporated, sponge the place with warm and slightly soapy water, and then again with clear water. Finally, dry and press.

Nicotine Stains on fingers can be removed by applying a bleach made of 8 drops of ammonia and three tablespoons of peroxide. Allow this bleach to dry on the fingers, and then rub cold cream into the skin. Remove, after 8 or 10 minutes. Repeat the process several times, according to the depth of the stains.

Ideas About That Little Room

It is amazing what a difference can be made in the appearance of size in a small room by different decorations and furnishings.

First of all, when choosing the paper or distemper, it is important to bear in mind that dark colours

room. A narrow, unobtrusive frieze is best.

Patterned ceiling papers are never desirable; even the watered-silk patterns seem to bring the ceiling nearer.

Large furniture, of course, reduces the size of the room very materially. A small room should contain the minimum; armchairs should be as small as is commensurate with comfort, and any other furniture, such as chests of drawers, etc., should be low. Anything upholstered should have covers of a plain or very unobtrusive pattern. The carpet, too, should be small-patterned.

Many pictures, or very large ones, are inadmissible for the

dimensions of the room very considerably. A plain paper of a light colour will create an illusion of added size, while faint stripes will give an impression of height. It is a great mistake to have a deep frieze or low picture-rail in a low room, as this has the effect of reducing the height of the

small room. If the wall-space is on the contrary, placed rather crowded, the whole room cannot low, will enhance the size of a tall to look poky. A large mirror, room by reflecting almost all of it,

By Vera Wise

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Jimmy's Kitchen

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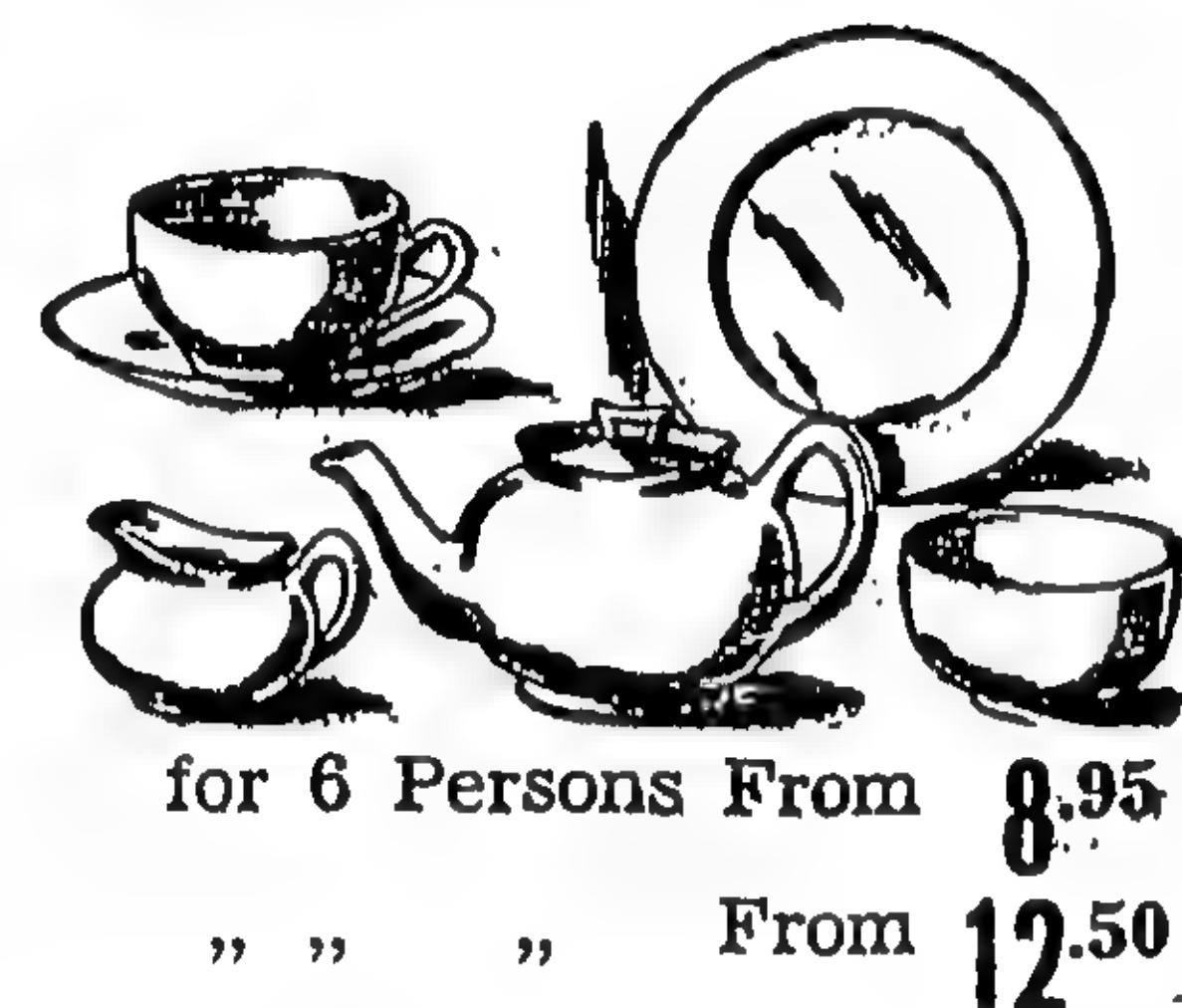
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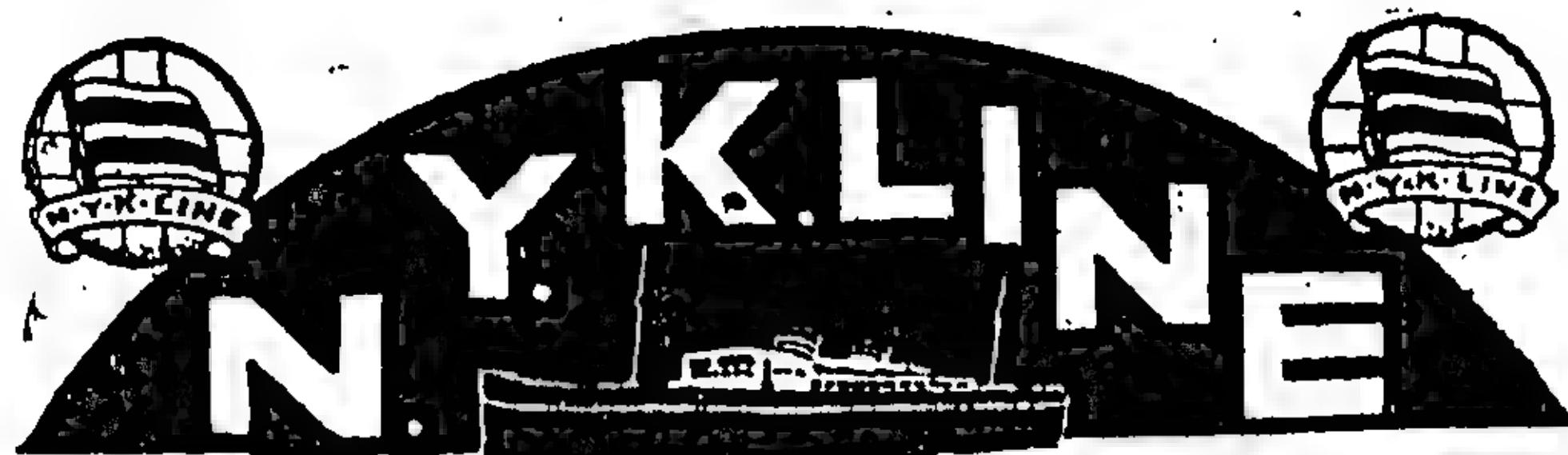
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sion.12.30 p.m.—Auber—"Fra Diavolo" Overt-
ture. Milan Symphony Orchestra
conducted by Lorenzo Molajoli.

12.40 p.m.—Welsh Songs.

1.00 p.m.—Local Time Signal and Weather
Report.

1.03 p.m.—Mozart—Concerto in C Minor.

1.30 p.m.—Reuter and Rugby Press,
Weather Forecast and Announce-
ments.

1.45 p.m.—Latest Variety.

2.15 p.m.—Close down.

5.45 p.m.—Indian Programme.

6.30 p.m.—Closing Local Stock Quota-
tions.6.32 p.m.—Excerpts from Act II of Mo-
zart's "The Magic Flute".

7.00 p.m.—London Relay—The News.

7.15 p.m.—London Relay—"Questions of
the Hour".7.30 p.m.—Sydney Gustard at the
Organ.

7.42 p.m.—Hawaiian Selections.

8.00 p.m.—Local Time Signal, Weather
Report and Announcements.8.03 p.m.—A Programme of English
Composers.8.30 p.m.—Studio—"British Prose Writ-
ers" No. 1: Bunyan. Talk by Father
T. Ryan, S.J.8.50 p.m.—Three Songs by Stuart Ro-
bertson (Bass-Baritone).9.00 p.m.—London Relay—The News &
News Commentary.9.30 p.m.—London Relay—Talk: "Demo-
cracy Marches".9.45 p.m.—Grieg—Concerto in A Minor,
Op. 16. William Backhaus (Piano)
and The New Symphony Orchestra
cond. by John Barbirolli.10.13 p.m.—Songs by Kirsten Flagstad
(Soprano).

10.23 p.m.—Compositions of Dvorak.

11.00 p.m.—Close down.

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SUCCOUR FOR THE BOMBED

(By A Special Correspondent)

I am a refugee. My flat still sparks and smokes over a London street that took its third severe bombing early yesterday morning. I have discovered that there is nothing to dread in being a refugee. Provided that relatives, friends and oneself are unharmed, the capable handling of the war victims rapidly restores morale, even if all one's possessions have gone in smoke.

I sampled the different stages in dealing with the refugee. Several of us had been raced by firemen through burning debris and whistling bombs to an A.F.S. shelter in our night clothes with the warning, "You're alright overhead," and there was no time to go back even for a coat. When our plight was realised the control room rang up the Town Hall and that set the whole machinery going. Here is a diary of what happened.

Soon after the all-clear, ambulances arrived to take the lightly-clad to a rest and feeding centre underneath a Baptist chapel, the others following on foot. The centre was run by volunteers attached to the chapel, working under the borough council.

Some Criticisms

Breakfast time provided the only weak spot in the official chain. A good breakfast would have made all the difference to sad, weary, nerve-strained people, some of whom had lost jobs, homes, every hing but the clothes they stood up in. There were no means of providing it, however, nor was the billeting officer able to give any clear idea of the help that would be forthcoming, and depressed refugees got the feeling that clothes and food and other help would be obtained only by filling up forms. A third trouble was the necessarily long wait before aid began to function. Fortunate people with friends nearby went to them for food and clothes. The others waited until well into the morning by a comforting fire.

Irish Stew

Back underneath the chapel, we found the billeting officer ready to settle the question of a night's sleep, and at lunch time the L.C.C. sent us down a splendidly cooked meal of Irish stew, accompanied by hunks of bread. We also had a fresh apple each and a cup of tea.

Those of us who had not met the W.V.S. workers earlier were now greeted cheerily by a woman in charge of the nearby depot ready to supply defects in our clothing. We were given shoes, coats, suits, woollen vests, and jumpers according to our need.

Well-clothed and well-fed, we found ourselves able to take a cheerful view of life again. And underlying the great kindness shown us by each organisation was a patriotic urge to help us to keep our chins up, ready to face again the battlefield of the London front.

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HOW THEY COUNT RAID FIGURES

Are the Nazi fighter-bombers reaching equality with the Spitfire and the Hurricane?

Is the ratio of enemy losses—three Nazis to one British—falling as a result of the new "bomb-and-run" tactics, carried out by small enemy squadrons?

The answer to both these questions is "No."

Hard To Count

The very tactics which have reduced the Nazi losses in total—flying high in small formations and plunging into the cover of low cloud—also make it difficult for the R.A.F. to count their victims accurately. But there is solid ground for believing that the Nazi losses remain at the old proportion of three to one.

Every British loss is known, and is revealed. Every Nazi loss cannot be known.

Our Fighter Command, however, does possess very accurate knowledge of enemy losses, even although it never makes claims it cannot substantiate in every detail.

The Air Ministry may announce the result of a day's fighting as follow:

Enemy British British Pilots Losses. Losses. Safe.

6 4 2

Behind that figure of enemy losses lies another set of statistics, compiled with the greatest care for the Air Ministry's own use.

We will call it the "Three D. List," although that is not the description applied to it by the Air Ministry.

It might read:—
Down and Down and Dead. Probably Dead. Damaged.

6 5 9

Hit On Ground

Only the first figure is claimed as enemy losses by the Air Ministry. Of the 14 Nazi planes in the second and third categories it is a safe assumption that at least half never got home.

But the R.A.F. prefers to over-estimate the Nazi strength, and to under-estimate Nazi losses.

Another point is worth remembering in considering the figures of air losses.

The R.A.F. do not claim as successes Nazi planes bombed on the ground, unless, as seldom happens, the hits scored and the damage done is clearly visible from the air.

Truth Tells

The Nazi High Command is less scrupulous and more optimistic. If a lone raider drops a bomb anywhere within miles of, say, Slocombe-on-the-Mud Aerodrome, the Nazi wireless blares out blithely: "Thirteen Spitfires were destroyed on the ground at Slocombe-on-the-Mud."

The ultimate effect of this will be the same as in the last war. Nazi flyers, pepped up by fictitious figures of R.A.F. losses, will be demoralised when they learn the truth in sky combat: that the R.A.F. grows in strength and striking power every day.

Risks Children Run In The Far East.

In China and the tropical East babies and young children are subject to much greater health risks than those who live in more temperate lands, for reasons associated with climatic conditions and environment. Every thoughtful parent knows this, and should take precautions accordingly.

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BRIDES DEFIED BOMBS

Violet and Marie Rudland, sisters, were putting the finishing touches to their trousseaux on the eve of their double wedding at their London home when there was a knock at the door.

"Sorry, but you will have to evacuate the house. There's an unexploded bomb next door," a policeman told them.

The girl's father, a naval officer home on leave, pleaded with the policeman that they should be allowed to stay in the house until after the wedding and the reception. He pointed out that as guests had not been warned, confusion would be caused.

The policeman was unrelenting.

Eventually the father visited the police station and obtained special permission for his family to remain in the house till after the reception had been held.

The wedding was held at a local church. Marie, who is nineteen, married Lance-Corporal George Alfred Wilson, a military policeman. Twenty-year-old Violet married John Frank Hardy.

Then the brides and their husbands returned to the Rudland home to find that adjoining houses had been evacuated.

Mrs. Hardy, . Violet's mother-in-law, said:

"You wouldn't have thought that there was an unexploded bomb not far away if you had been at the reception. We had a wonderful time."

"Nobody was at all nervous, and we kept the party up into the early hours."

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K.C.C. BATSMEN AGAIN COLLAPSE

4 Wkts. Fall In One Over

KNIGHT'S FINE INNINGS

By "Adrem"

SECURING A LEAD of seven runs on the first innings, Kowloon Cricket Club's batsmen again failed badly in the second day of the two-day match at Hong Kong Cricket Club, and could only manage 148.

Set to score 156 for victory, H.K.C.C. knocked off the runs for the loss of four wickets, Knight and Owen Hughes putting on 114 for the first wicket.

Hong Kong's first innings was quickly finished yesterday morning. Lloyd bowling brilliantly took all three wickets. Griffiths was batting confidently again and was still not out at the end. He hit 15 fours.

The wicket roared out remarkably well and was as true yesterday as it was on the first day. Baker again started off well, however, and Anderson was given out lbw and Ernie Fincher was bowled for a duck. Worse was yet to come as Ernie Zimmern was foolishly run out. Duggie Hung was caught and bowled for a solid 14 and Archie Zimmern was out to a good catch at the wicket by Grose.

The situation was therefore almost identical with the first innings, 35 runs being on the board with five wickets down. Fincher and Mackay again filled the breach and were together at lunch with the score at 89. Fincher then being not out 39 and Mackay not out 15.

A further 18 runs were added after lunch before Mackay made his first attempt at a big hit and was caught at deep mid-wicket by Griffiths. His innings was a complete contrast to his previous one and was very restrained.

Fincher on the other hand was obviously seeing the ball well from his first over and he scored freely with powerful driving.

A Collapse

With the dismissal of Mackay, Fincher hit once too often at Pearce and was caught and bowled off the next ball. Lee, after cocking one up dangerously near Owen Hughes at silly mid-off, repeated the stroke and was caught; Broadbridge lasted three balls and then hit a full-toss to mid-on and was out.

Four wickets had therefore fallen in the space of one over without addition to the score and K.C.C. were once again in an desperate position.

Francis Zimmern and Lloyd deemed matters somewhat with a gallant last-wicket stand which put on 41 runs and the innings finally closed at 148.

Alec Pearce bowled to an attacking field and hitting was always dangerous, but no other member of the attack with the



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GRAPHIC GOLEM



SUNDAY'S MATCH CANCELLED

The match originally fixed for Sunday between Civil Service Cricket Club and the Hong Kong Volunteers has been cancelled.

I.R.C. BEAT TAMAR

At King's Park, on Sunday, Indian Recreation Club beat Tamar by 5 wickets in a friendly cricket match.

TAMAR

Lieut. Brown, b Arculli	17
P. O. Wilson, b Hassan	1
Ldg. Tel. West, b Arculli	3
C. P. O. Honeywell, c Hassan	20
b Rumjahn	2
E. R. A. Boyes, b Rumjahn	1
P. O. Horgan, c Ebrahim, b Arculli	0
Sig. Hopkins, c Wahab, b Arculli	1
P. O. Snell, run out	1
C. O. A. Sharp, run out	1
Ldg. Wtr. Bainborough, not out	9
O. S. Burns, b Arculli	0
Extras (B4, W1)	5
Total	60

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Arculli	5.6	0	22	5
Hassan	3	0	16	1
Rumjahn	2	1	6	2
Ebrahim	3	0	10	1
Rezack	2	1	1	0

INDIAN R.C.

F. A. Curreem, b Honeywell	10
A. H. Ismail, lbw., b West	14
M. I. Razack, b West	3
A. R. Suffad, c Hopkins, b Brown	18
A. M. Rumjahn, b Horgan	11
A. el Arculli, not out	33
T. Ali, c and b West	12
Extras (LB1, W1)	2

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
West	9.7	0	33	3
Honeywell	6	1	17	1
Horgan	4	0	26	1
Brown	4	0	15	1
Boyes	3	0	10	0

INIAN R.C.

Total (for 6 wkts.)	103
M. A. Wahab, A. Ebrahim, M. B. Hassan and M. R. Abbas did not bat.	

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
West	9.7	0	33	3
Honeywell	6	1	17	1
Horgan	4	0	26	1
Brown	4	0	15	1
Boyes	3	0	10	0

MEDICALS BEAT TAMAR

At Sookunpoo yesterday, Royal Army Medical Corps beat Tamar Cricket Club by nine wickets.

Wyre of Medicals took 7 wickets for 9 runs.

Tamar C.C.

Lieut. Brown, c Bright, b Wyre	1
C.E.R.A. Perkins, played on, b Wyre	2
Ldg. Tel. West, not out	17
C.E.R.A. Boyes, b Wyre	2
C.P.O. Horgan, c and b Wyre	2
Sig. Hopkins, b Wyre	0
C.O.A. Sharp, l.b.w., b Bright	0
P.O. Wilson, b Bright	0
P.O. Jones, b Wyre	0
P.O. Shell, l.b.w., b Bright	0
O.S. Burns, b Wyre	0
Extras (BS, LB1, W1)	7

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
West	9.7	0	33	3
Honeywell	6	1	17	1
Horgan	4	0	26	1
Brown	4	0	15	1
Boyes	3	0	10	0

Total

178

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
West	9.7	0	33	3
Honeywell	6	1	17	1
Horgan	4	0	26	1
Brown	4	0	15	1
Boyes	3	0	10	0

Total

178

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
West	9	0	60	2
Brown	0	0	42	5
Horgan	4	0	39	2
Jones	2	0	39	0

Total

152

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
West	9	0	60	2
Brown	0	0	42	5
Horgan	4	0	39	2
Jones	2	0	39	0

Total

152

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W

SOUTH CHINA EASILY BEAT DEPLETED NAVY ELEVEN

Poor Match; Neither Team Distinguish Themselves

Lee Wai-Tong Scores Three Goals

By "Referee"

SOUTH CHINA WON THE FIRST GAME OF THE KOTEWALL CHARITY CUP FOOTBALL SERIES WHEN THEY BEAT NAVY BY 3 GOALS TO 1 AT SOOKUNPOO YESTERDAY AFTER LEADING AT THE INTERVAL BY TWO CLEAR GOALS.

Navy were unable to field their best team for various reasons and though the reserves did as well as could be expected the general combination and understanding of the team was absent. South China were at full strength.

The game was far from exciting and neither team showed up well. The Navy forwards were seen in several good movements but the efforts failed in front of goal. At the other end the Chinese forwards were not so dangerous as usual due in no small measure to the good work of Hazard in the centre-half position and Honeywell at right-half.

Robinson, who played his last game in the Colony, was as safe as usual and brought off several good saves in the first half. O'Regan and Roughley tackled well and did not give the Chinese forwards much time in front of goal.

Hard Worker

Hendy worked hard in the forward-line and with LePage formed a dangerous right-wing combination but neither were able to test Tam Kam-kwong properly.

Honeywill led the attack well but he had the constant attention of Lam Tak-po and his path to goal was always well blocked. Burch and Chapman, a new left wing combination, came into the picture occasionally but found Lau Hing-choy a great obstacle.

Tam Kwan-kong was safe in South China's goal and Tsang Chung-wan was the pick of the backs, covering Tse Kam-hung, times out of number.

Neither of the South China wingers did much work of real value. Lee Tak-kee showed good ball control and dribbled well but he rarely sent over any good centres. On the other wing Lee Shek-yau was very erratic in his shooting when well placed and his centring was on the whole poor.

Lee Wai-tong scored all the goals for his side. Both Chan Tak-fai and Chau Man-chi were good in their approach work but lacked finish.

The Play

South China took the lead in the first half through Lee Wai-tong, and before the interval the same player placed his side further in the lead.

After the interval Hendy reduced the lead through a penalty and a few minutes later Lee Wai-tong completed the scoring with a shot that gave Robinson no chance.

SOUTH CHINA:—Tam Kwan-kong; Tsang Chung-wan, Tse Kam-hung; Lau Hing-choi, Lam Tak-po, Lau Chung-sang; Lee Tak-kee, Chan Tak-fai; Lee Wai-tong, Chow Man-chi, and Lee Shek-yau.

NAVY:—Robinson; Roughley, O'Regan; Honeywell, Hazard; Williams; LePage, Hendy, Honeywill; Chapman; and Birch.

LEAGUE GAMES OFF

The second division match between Kowloon and Kit Chee, scheduled for Chatham Road yesterday, did not take place owing to the non-arrival of Kowloon.

The other league match between R.A.F. and 36th R.A. was also postponed.



PLAYERS FAREWELLED

In the pavilion after the match, Mr. W. E. Hollands, Chairman of the League Management Committee, on behalf of the Football Association, wished Messrs. Honeywell and Robinson of Royal Navy, who are leaving shortly, the best of luck in their new stations.

He said that both had always turned out when requested and had done a lot for charity. He was sure that the public, with whom they were well known, would miss them on the football field in future and he hoped to see them again soon.

Honeywell, Navy right-half played for the Colony against Manila two seasons ago and has been a regular player for Navy for a long time. He has played in a number of representative games during his stay in Hong Kong.

Robinson, one of the best goalkeepers Hong Kong has had for a long time has been in his best form this season and has played in several representative and charity games this season. He has always given good displays in goal and his departure will be regretted not only by Navy but by the football public.

HOME SOCCER FIXTURES

Following are the Home football fixtures for this week-end:

LONDON CUP

Aldershot v Crystal P. Fulham v Brentford. Queen's P.R. v Chelsea. Clapton O. v Arsenal. Millwall v Reading. Tottenham v Westham.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE (SOUTH)

Brighton v Bournemouth. Portsmouth v Watford. Southend v Southampton.

MIDLAND CUP (Second Round)

Leicester v Notts. F. Lincoln v Mansfield. Northampton v Luton. W. Bromwich v Walsall.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE (WAR CUP)

Preliminary Round Bradford C. v Bolton. Southport v Crewe. Stockport v Blackpool. York v Wednesday.

REGIONAL (NORTH)

Burnley v Blackburn. Blackburn v Bury. Manchester C. v Oldham. Newcastle v Middlesbrough. Rotherham v Doncaster.

—Reuter

NEWS OF SENORITA DE ALVAREZ

Spanish Player's Welcome
Return: Ranked No. 1 In Spain

WEEK-END SOCCER PROGRAMME

The following is the soccer programme for the coming week-end:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1

SENIOR SHIELD:
Sing Tao v Middlesex (Club, 4.15 p.m.)
South China v Club (Caroline Hill, 4.15 p.m.)
Kwong Wah v Kowloon (Kowloon, 4.15 p.m.)

JUNIOR SHIELD

Sing Tao "B" v Kit Chee (Club, 2.45 p.m.)
Kwong Wah v International (Kowloon, 2.45 p.m.)
Chinese A.S.C. v South China (Caroline Hill, 2.45 p.m.)
R. Engineers v 36th R.A. (Sookunpoo, 4.15 p.m.)
30th R.A. v Signals (Sookunpoo, 2.45 p.m.)
R. A. M. C. v Police (Causeway Bay, 2.45 p.m.)

FIRST DIVISION

Navy v Police (Causeway Bay, 4.15 p.m.)

SECOND DIVISION

Club v R. A. O. C. (St. Joseph's, 4.15 p.m.)

THIRD DIVISION

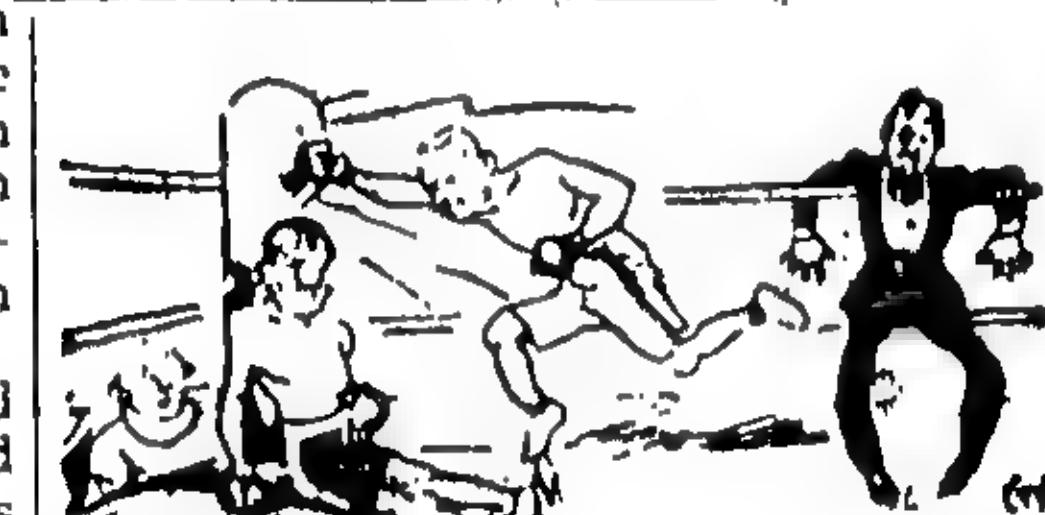
R. A. F. v 36th R.A. (Chatham Road, 4.15 p.m.)

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2

SENIOR SHIELD
Combined R.A. v Eastern (Sookunpoo, 4.15 p.m.)

JUNIOR SHIELD

R. A. S. C. v 24th R.A. (Sookunpoo, 2.45 p.m.)
Eastern v Navy (Caroline Hill, 4.15 p.m.)



BOXED YEARS WITHOUT FATHER'S KNOWLEDGE

Arthur Wyles joined the Army recently. That is the real name of Jimmy Vaughan, the Becontree light-weight who looked at one time as if he might develop into a champion.

Vaughan caused a stir last November when he failed to turn up for a fight at the Stadium Club with Toipny Hyams. frantic efforts were made to contact him by Manager Johnny Sharpe, but he could not be found.

It was learned next day when he turned up to second his brother at the club, that he had been on A.R.P. duty and had been unable to get into touch with the promoter.

Vaughan took that name because he did not want his father to know he was a pro. He boxed many years before his father knew.



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RESIGNATION OF AN M.P.

House Of Commons Debates The Czech Assets Case

THAI BORDER ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS

Most of the representatives of French Indo-China and Thailand (Siam) who are to participate in the armistice negotiations arrived in Saigon yesterday, according to the "Domei" news agency in Tokyo.

This indicates that the negotiations will open to-day as scheduled.—Reuter.

S.M.C. RATEPAYERS MEETING

While no date has yet been fixed for the next Shanghai Municipal Ratepayers' meeting, it is generally believed that it will be held with the next week, says a Shanghai message.

While the Japanese have agreed not to cause further disturbance, additional precautions are being considered to protect all present at the next meeting.—Central News.

SIKHS' CLAIMS

The executive committee of the Khalsa Defence of India League has decided to send a deputation under the leadership of the Maharajah of Patiala to wait

PREMIER ON HEART-BREAKING BUSINESS

A DEBATE WAS HELD in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon on the resignation of Mr. Robert Boothby, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Food, following an enquiry by a Select Committee into his conduct in connection with Czechoslovakian assets in Britain.

Mr. Boothby made a long statement, declaring his activities had been not only innocent but actually praiseworthy.

The important thing was to stop £17,000,000 going to the Nazis, and that was done. His main objectives were to prevent the money going to the Germans and to secure its distribution among Czech residents in Britain, many of whom otherwise would be penniless to-day.

"Looking back, the whole unfortunate business seems so unnecessary. A postscript to a letter, a sentence or two in conversation or a speech which could have altered neither facts nor the course of events, nor my conduct, were all that was required but it never occurred to me that they were necessary. Maybe I was thoughtless.

on the Commander-in-Chief to press the rights and claims of the Sikh community in respect to entrance into the Indian Army. The committee also resolved to constitute committees of the League all over the Punjab.—Reuter.

Commons Standard

"When I disclaimed financial interest to the Chancellor I was answering his charge that I and my committee were working for payment.

"It is not true that I received a single penny for anything I said or did with regard to the Czech claims."

The Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, moved that the House agreed with the Select Committee's report, which set a very high standard.

"We have to set a very high standard for the Commons and we have to try to live up to that standard.

Heart-Breaking Business

"The decision causes pain to all, especially to me, for Mr. Boothby has been one of my personal friends and supporters at lonely and difficult moments. His departure means the loss of a highly competent and industrious man.

"It is a heart-breaking business but I do not think the poignancy of our feeling can influence our course." — Reuter.

GENERALISSIMO'S EXPLANATION OF NEW FOURTH ARMY CASE

(Continued from Page 1.)

discipline prevailing in the Chinese armed forces.

Only Possible Course

"The incident under discussion is an exceedingly distressing case of military necessity. Far be it from me to construe it as a matter of gratification. It was something much to be ashamed of but the only course possible in the interests of the nation and resistance was reluctantly taken.

"Former cases of disobedience on the part of the New Fourth Army and its clashes with other troops were passed over by me in silence though not denied, for the sake of keeping them a secret from foreigners and from the enemy. Such incidents cannot be concealed.

"My motives were firstly my concern for the good name of the troops and hope for their reform and secondly to preserve intact the forces of resistance. "But the new Fourth Army continued to take all manner of arbitrary action until it has become apparent that if it were not checked China would cease to be worthy of the name of a nation and that she would be powerless to make a success of the resistance.

Incident Now Closed

"In conclusion I have only to say that my action was dictated solely by my desire to strengthen the nation's capacity for resistance.

"The incident is now entirely closed in any shape and form.

"The conduct of the New Fourth Army and the punishment imposed have no bearing on the status of other sections of the National forces. There is absolutely no political party issue involved." — Reuter.

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DR. JOHN BAKER IN CHUNGKING

Dr. John Earl Baker, head of the American Red Cross Relief Unit to China, arrived in Chungking from Hong Kong by plane yesterday. He will stay in Chungking about a week during which he will confer with the Chinese government authorities on relief affairs.—Central News.

TROOPS IGNORE ARMISTICE

Despite the official armistice, which was due to take effect at 10 a.m., fighting between Thailand and French Indo-China continued all yesterday.

A communiqué issued in Bangkok states Japan has been informed of this.—Reuter.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1941

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Generalissimo's Explanation Of New Fourth Army Case

GERMAN INVASION IN APRIL

It is the considered opinion of some of the best-informed American circles in Washington that Germany will attempt to invade Britain in April or May, but that Britain will beat off the attack with American help and go on to win the war.

This opinion is apparently based on the latest authoritative reports from Europe.

It is believed that Hitler will use an air force of 35,000 planes, including new types not yet in use, and that he will largely depend on torpedo-carrying aircraft against British naval units. — Reuter.

Trieste Shooting Affair

Fascist forces have had to fire on demonstrators in Trieste, according to people arriving in Belgrade from Italy yesterday; their accounts follow reports of rioting in Milan and Turin.

A number of casualties is said to have been caused at Trieste among demonstrators, who shouted slogans demanding peace, condemning the Fascist regime and denouncing Germany.

Similar demonstrations are reported from many smaller towns in the Po Valley, where public unrest is finding expression despite severe measures by the Fascists and the Gestapo. — Reuter.

ITALIAN ARMY'S LOYALTY DOUBTED

"GERMAN TROOP TRAINS are pouring steadily into Italy through the Brenner and important staff talks are now being held in Rome between the German and Italian general staffs," stated the American commentator, Martin Agronsky, broadcasting from Ankara for the National Broadcasting Corporation to the United States yesterday and quoting what he described as an "authenticated report which arrived at Ankara from an unimpeachable diplomatic source in Rome."

According to this source the Fascist Party has become alarmed at the freedom with which the public now dares to criticise the regime and has begun to fear for the loyalty of the Italian army.

The report states that in industrial districts in the north people talk openly in public about the mistakes of the regime.

Several spontaneous demonstrations are described as having occurred in the streets of Rome itself against German soldiers in uniform.

The report also mentions the mysterious disappearance of certain Italian Foreign Office officials, mostly belonging to the aristocratic and military families suspected of having only lukewarm sympathy for the Fascist regime.

Royalist Movement

They accepted invitations from various members of the foreign

Outspoken Statement On Discipline

A LENGTHY STATEMENT by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on the disbandment of the new Fourth Route (Communist) Army on the south bank of the Yangtze River early this month, and a vigorous denial of Japanese reports of civil war or an unfavourable turn in international events, were contained in an address delivered at Sunday's weekly memorial meeting which was released last night in Chungking.

Referring to reports of civil war, the Generalissimo declared that in China to-day there was absolutely unanimity of purpose among both the people and the armed forces.

Questions of maintenance of wartime discipline and obedience to military discipline have no relation whatever to such a possibility.

"So far from the effect being, as the Japanese foolishly attempt to convey, foreign countries will be inspired with respect for us by observing our ability to put down insubordination without hesitation or trepidation despite the difficulties attendant on such action under conditions imposed by active prosecution of the war."

A. Precedent

After pointing out the there is no more essential factor required for victory than reliable execution of orders to exercise discipline, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek stated that the measures taken by the Government in regard to the new Fourth Route Army were in no way peculiar.

He recalled similar punishment of Chinese generals like General Han Fu-chu, General Li Fu-ying and General Shih Yu-san in the past three years for various offences against discipline.

After charging the new Fourth Route Army of "attacking a body of comrades in arms, with disobedience to orders and rebellious gestures, the Generalissimo declared "I am entrusted with the power of directing the national armies and if I fail to enforce discipline with due rigour, yielding to any private susceptibilities of my own, I become myself a violator of discipline and betray all men fighting at the front."

There would soon be an end of resistance and a revolution if orders were permitted to be disobeyed and discipline unobserved.

Question Of Discipline

Referring to the powers' assistance to China, the Generalissimo stated: "The record of four

to look for a real anti-fascist revolt at present." — Reuter.

BRITAIN DEPENDS ON U.S.

"If this Bill does not pass Congress, the British cannot continue to fight," the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in his testimony yesterday on the Lease and Lend Bill.

"The decision rests with Congress whether Britain, Greece and China are to continue to fight."

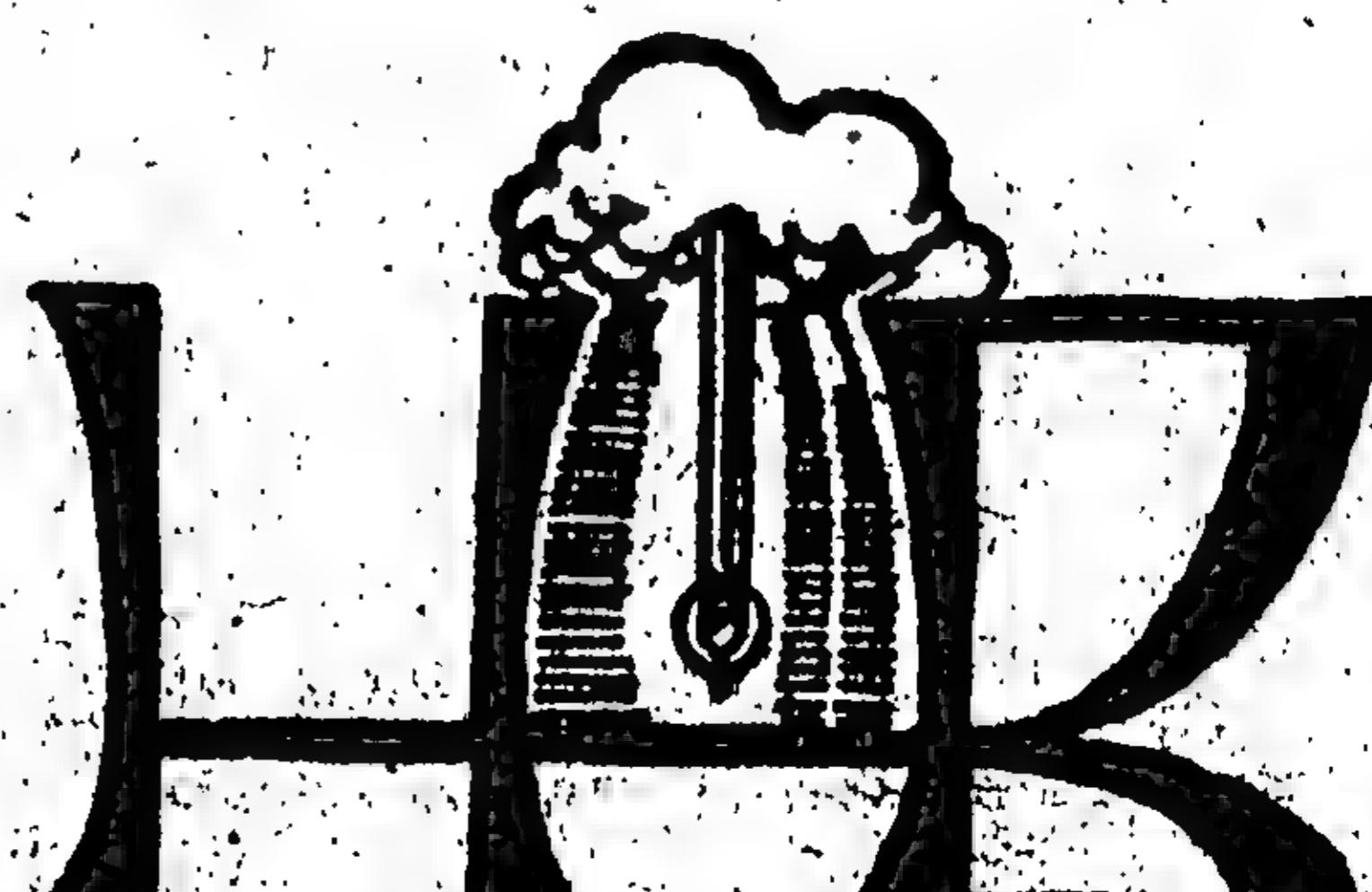
Mr. Morgenthau testified that British citizens had arranged to sell within twelve months every bit of the property which they owned in the United States to finance war contracts.

Mr. Morgenthau also referred to the depletion of Britain's gold and other assets in the United States and said that he had mentally written off sometime ago Britain's debt to the United States arising from the great war. — Reuter.

"They will recognise the propriety of an action aimed at keeping the high standards of sound

(Continued on Page 16)

HAVE AN H.B.—



—AND THEN TRY!

AIR WAR AT SEA

Struggle Between Luftwaffe And British Fleet

Confidence In The Navy's Fighting Power

(By Reuter's Air Correspondent)

FULL CONFIDENCE IN THE CONTINUED FIGHTING POWER OF THE BRITISH FLEET WAS EXPRESSED YESTERDAY IN THE FIRST COMMENT BY A HIGH BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER ON THE AIR WAR AT SEA SINCE THE BATTLE OF THE STRAITS OF SICILY BEGAN.

Among observations he made against the background of the struggle between the German air force and British warships in the Central Mediterranean was this:

"Air action will not seriously hamper the power of the Navy so long as you have enough aircraft-carriers. Our continued operations in the Mediterranean, despite both the German and Italian air forces, prove this."

LUFTWAFFE CATCHES A TARTAR

An Admiralty communiqué states: "It is now known that on Saturday, January 25 an enemy aircraft was engaged by H.M. Trawlers Strathrannock and Philippe and seen to be repeatedly hit. Crippled and on fire the enemy jettisoned its bombs and disappeared into the mist in an easterly direction."

On Sunday afternoon, January 26, attacks were made by aircraft on shipping off the East Coast.

In addition to the JU88 shot down by H.M. Trawler Galvan, already announced, H.M.S. Wallace and H.M. Drifters Fisher Boy and Reids were in action with the enemy and it is known that at least two aircraft, an ME110 and a JU88, were destroyed by them.

One body and one injured prisoner were recovered from the wreckage of one aircraft. From the other, which was shot down in flames, there were no survivors. No damage or casualties were sustained by H.M. ships.

Enemy aircraft were also successfully engaged by anti-aircraft guns of merchantmen and one enemy aircraft of a type not identified was destroyed by them. One vessel received some damage from a near miss but reached port in safety" — British Wireless.

WILLKIE IN LONDON

BOTH DURING YESTERDAY MORNING AND AFTERNOON MEETINGS WITH PROMINENT BRITISH PERSONALITIES MR. WENDELL WILLKIE HEARD

A.A. GUNS FIRING AT GERMAN RAIDERS OVER LONDON.

After inspecting bomb damage to St. Paul's Cathedral Mr. Willkie visited the Bank of England and met the Governor, Mr. Montagu Norman. Later he saw Labour leaders in the Churchill Government, Mr. Attlee and Mr. Greenwood, and listened to the Prime Minister speaking in the Commons.

Mr. Willkie then visited Cardinal Hinsley, Archbishop of Westminster, and dined last night with Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production. — British Wireless.



THE BARRAGE THE NAZIS DON'T LIKE—An officer in command of an anti-aircraft battery, checking over the ammunition while the gun is cleaned in readiness for another barrage. During the recent all-night raids, the enemy aircraft have met one of the fiercest barrages ever known. (Copyright, Fox).

DISAPPEARANCE OF INDIAN LEFTIST

The disappearance of Subhas Chandra Bose, well-known Indian Congress Leftist leader, in Calcutta continues. Relatives ascribe the disappearance to a sudden religious impulse.

Bose was due to appear before the court in connection with a seven-months old case against him and when he failed to appear the court issued a warrant.—Reuter.

IRON GUARD HEAD FLEES RUMANIA

ALL RUMANIAN passports must be stamped with a special visa before their owners can leave the country, according to a decree issued by General Antonescu, the Premier, in Bucharest yesterday.

The order includes diplomats.

Presumably it aims at preventing the escape of certain persons wanted by Government for their share in the abortive Iron Guard revolt.

Press reports received in Belgrade yesterday state that Horla Sima is now definitely known to have fled from Rumania instead of being arrested, as previously reported.

Haul Of Arms

Meanwhile, the military authorities claim to have made a huge haul of arms from the rebels and to have recovered 70 lorry-loads of property looted by the Iron Guards.

King Michael and the Queen Mother have given 500,000 lei for the fund for the benefit of the families of soldiers killed in the Revolt.

General Antonescu is suffering from influenza.—Reuter.

ITALIAN CAPTIVES FOR AFRICA

The South African Government has agreed to accommodate 20,000 Italian prisoners captured in the Western Desert in order to spare ships which would be needed to convey them to India.

The British Government is paying all costs.—Reuter.

MORE THAN JUST A GESTURE

COMMENTING ON Lord Halifax's arrival the American paper Youngstown "Daily Vindicator" says the meeting with President Roosevelt had a deeper meaning than a mere generous gesture.

Symbolically the meeting took place on the sea, chief defence against aggression for both England and America.

on the relations which it is his mission and duty to advance.

The battleship King George V is a reminder of Britain as the confident ruler of the oceans. The "Providence Journal" says the meeting was a dramatic symbol of friendship between the two countries.

The "Atlanta Journal" declares Lord Halifax stands for the best traditions of English freedom, culture, and statesmanship. His coming augurs well for good understanding, and for fruitful results. — Reuter.

"EMPRESS" LINER SAFE IN PORT

The liner "Empress of Australia" was almost certainly in harbour, it was pointed out in London yesterday, when the alleged attack on her took place.

An S.O.S. said to have come from the ship, stated she was in a position some 200 miles west of Dakar.

This would mean the nearest British port would be Freetown, Sierra Leone, about 800 miles away, and thus the ship could not possibly have reached a British port during the time between the alleged S.O.S. and the announcement that the ship was safe.

It is suggested the Germans may probably were anxious to discover the whereabouts of the "Empress of Australia" and sent out a fictitious S.O.S. in the hope of learning this.—Reuter.

ITALIANS MAY MAKE STAND

British Forces Closing In On Agordat Positions

Fascists Harassed By Tank Units

AFTER THEIR HASTY 100-MILE RETREAT INTO ERITREA FROM THE SUDANESE FRONTIER THERE ARE SIGNS THAT THE ITALIANS FINALLY HAVE DECIDED TO OFFER RESISTANCE AT AGORDAT, AN IMPORTANT TOWN ON THE RAILWAY RUNNING TO THE RED SEA.

British motorised forces and infantry, meanwhile, are closing in on the Italian positions in the plains around the town.

It is thought that the speed of the Italian withdrawal may have resulted in some disorganisation among their forces, especially as they evidently have been pushed back further than they originally intended.

An Italian column numbering 1,500 to 2,000, streaming east from the frontier post at Umm-Haggar, in the south-west corner of Eritrea, is stated to be in a decidedly uncomfortable position.

It continues to be pushed by British mobile units as it retreats along a single road on the bank of the Setit River, near the Abyssinian frontier.

THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

British operations on all four fronts in Africa are making satisfactory progress.

Yesterday's Cairo communiqué said: Libya: the concentration of our forces in the Derna area is continuing.

Eritrea: while operations in the Agordat-Barentu area are progressing satisfactorily our troops continue to press the Italian forces retreating from Umm-Haggar. A further 100 prisoners have been captured, making a total of over 1,200 to date.

Abyssinia: east of Memm the situation remains unchanged.

Italian Somaliland: our patrols are again active.—Reuter.

SOVIET ACCUSES FINLAND

A reminder that they are living in a frontier republic and must strive unceasingly to strengthen the country's defences was uttered by M. Kuusinen, President of the Supreme Council of the Karelian-Finnish Soviet Republic, speaking in Petrovayorsk yesterday at a meeting marking the anniversary of Lenin's death.

M. Kuusinen declared that the Finnish White Guards who are saying they are striving to maintain friendly relations with the

DARING FREE COUP

(By Gordon Young, Reuter's Special Correspondent)

WHILE THE BRITISH Imperial Forces were carrying all before them in their drive along the Libyan coast, the Free French Forces, it is learned, carried out a daring successful raid on a strategically important group of oases in the heart of the Libyan Desert.

In the middle of January, a small Free French Force drawn from a crack camel corps and equipped also with mechanised transport, which had secretly assembled behind the frontier of French Equatorial Africa, began a 300-mile journey across the desert waste.

They were moving up for an attack on the oases at Tezzan which the Italians were using as an air base to keep watch over Free French territories in French Equatorial Africa.

Travelling nearly 100 miles a day, the French force escaped observation from the air and took the Italian garrison completely by surprise.

The Italians were 500 strong and the French troops, consisting of soldiers from the Tibesti and Taureg Saharan tribes, under French officers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Colonna Dornano, were greatly outnumbered.

Skulked In Fort

Nevertheless, the Italian immediately withdrew from the fort in the centre of the town leaving the Free French to destroy at will the aerodrome, hangars, workshops and other installations together with a number of aircraft on the ground.

The French carried out the work of destruction unhindered throughout the day while the enemy remained behind the walls of the fort.

The French withdrew at nightfall after their work was finished, but Lieutenant-Colonel Dornano had fallen a victim to a sniper's bullet.

Very few French were wounded and they brought back a score of Italian prisoners.—Reuter.



A German bomber returning after taking part in an early morning raid on London the other day was shot down on the outskirts. The plane crashed on a row of houses setting fire to one of them, and broke into pieces. Attempts had been made to disguise the plane which had the swastika blacked over. The yellow nose indicating that the plane belonged to Goering's picked squadron had also been painted over. Photo shows wreckage of the plane. (Copyright, Fox).

DR. JOHN BAKER IN CHUNGKING

Dr. John Earl Baker, head of the American Red Cross Relief Unit to China, arrived in Chungking from Hong Kong by plane yesterday. He will stay in Chungking about a week during which he will confer with the Chinese government authorities on relief affairs.—Central News.

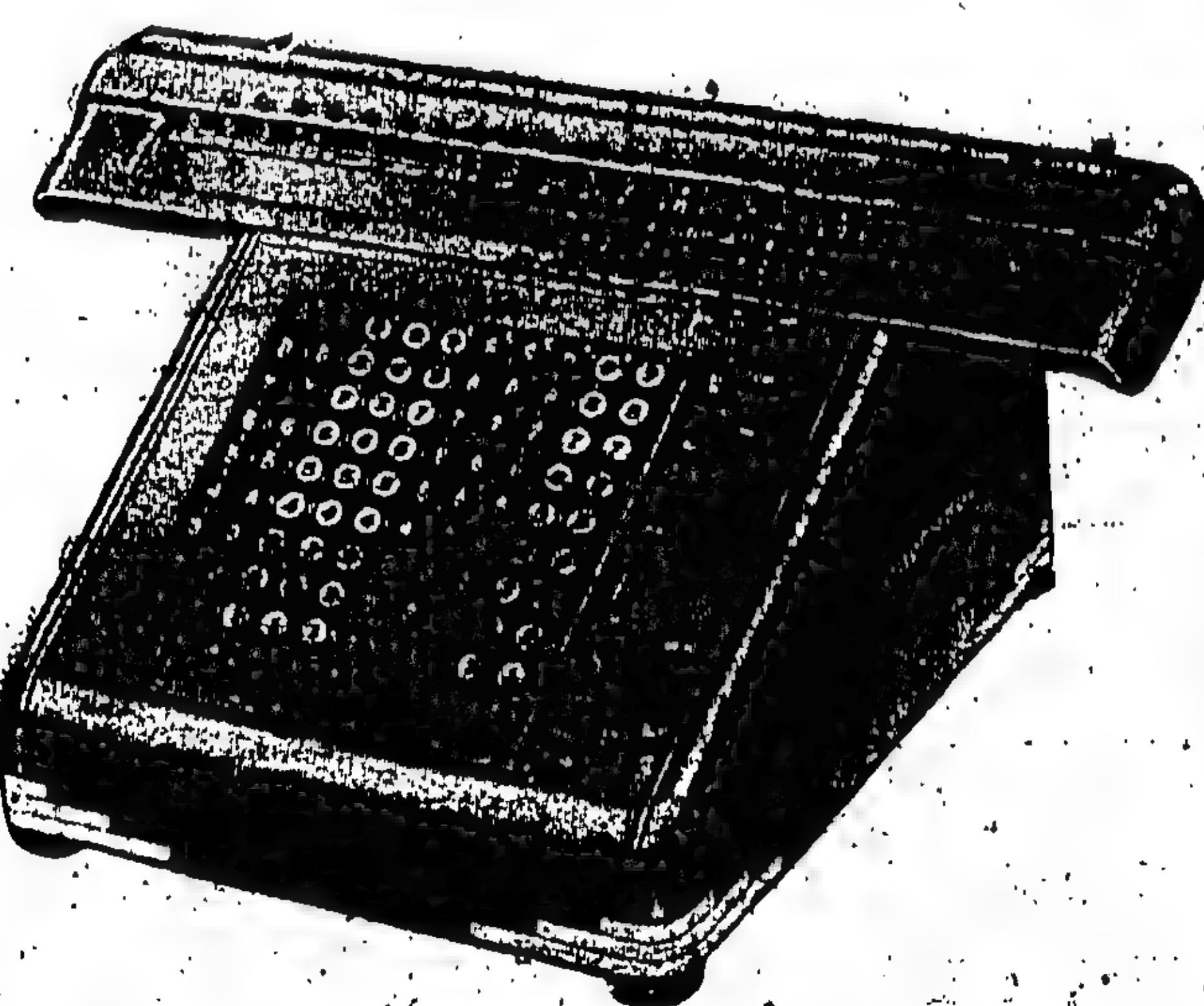
TROOPS IGNORE ARMISTICE

Despite the official armistice, which was due to take effect at 10 a.m., fighting between Thailand and French Indo-China continued all yesterday.

A communiqué issued in Bangkok states Japan has been informed of this.—Reuter.

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Just Post a Copy of the
Overland China Mail
which gives all the News there is —
Both Local and Coastal

THE CHINA MAIL, JANUARY 29, 1941.

STEADY TRICKLE OF GERMAN'PLANES OVER EAST COAST

THE BACK DOOR TO GERMANY

THE GERMAN AIR FORCE sent a steady trickle of planes over the eastern and south-eastern counties of England yesterday, after leaving London and most of Britain severely alone for eight consecutive nights and almost all the intervening hours of daylight.

An Air Ministry communiqué issued last evening stated it was believed some of the lone raiders were fulfilling the purpose of reconnaissance to report on the weather.

The London area had four alerts. After the third a basket of incendiary bombs fell in one district.

Trolley-buses were held up while wardens, police and civilians, benefiting from the experience of the recent fire-raising attempts by night, quickly put out the incendiaries with sandbags conveniently resting against lamp-posts and at street corners.

Bombs Through The Clouds

Several high explosives were dropped in a residential area and considerable damage was done to houses, but there were no serious casualties other than one woman killed while walking in the street.

An Air Ministry communiqué says a number of enemy aircraft crossed the south coast and flew over south-east England during the afternoon.

They dropped bombs through the clouds but no important damage was reported and there were very few casualties.

In the morning an enemy aircraft dropped several bombs at a point in the Eastern Counties, causing little damage and no casualties.—Reuter.

KING WITH THE R.A.F.

The King, who is one of the busiest men in Britain's war effort, yesterday, accompanied by the Queen, had a long talk with Air Marshal W. Sholto Douglas, Commander-in-Chief of the Fighter Command, about night fighters and the difficulties about intercepting enemy bombers at night.

The King talked to a young squadron-leader, commander of one of the crack night fighter squadrons, who told him, "I think we may be going to be much more successful in the future, Sir."

All this happened in the pilots' rest-room at an R.A.F. fighter-station which culminated in a two-day tour during which Their Majesties visited five aerodromes in the R.A.F. Bomber and Fighter Commands.—Reuter.

COLONY ELLIS ISLE ESCAPE

THE FIRST ESCAPE FROM HONG KONG'S ELLIS ISLAND (THE IMMIGRATION DEPOT AT THE CHINA MERCHANTS NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PREMISES IN CONNAUGHT ROAD WEST) OCCURRED YESTERDAY MORNING.

The man who escaped was Lee Ying-wa, aged 25 years, who was detained by Immigration officials when he failed to produce the necessary documents for entry into the Colony.

He arrived here in a river-boat from Macao on Monday.

After a conference with Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, for nearly an hour yesterday Lord Halifax told newsmen he expected to take up with the State Department in the immediate future the question of exports to Russia.

Britain, he said, believes these exports are replacing Soviet shipments to Germany.

Lord Halifax declared that "a considerable amount" of American goods have been shipped to Russia, and "there may be many more in future."

The Ambassador said he believed shipments were also being made to Russia from Latin-American countries.—Reuter.

General of the Peruvian Government to Hong Kong.

Mr. Charles Perry, technical assistant of the Imperial Chemical Industries.

Mr. Colin Robertson, architect, Hong Kong Government.

Mr. Robert Shaw, architect, Hong Kong Government.

Mr. G. Stokes, of Messrs Dodge and Company.

Mr. William Williamson, of the Hong Kong Police Force.

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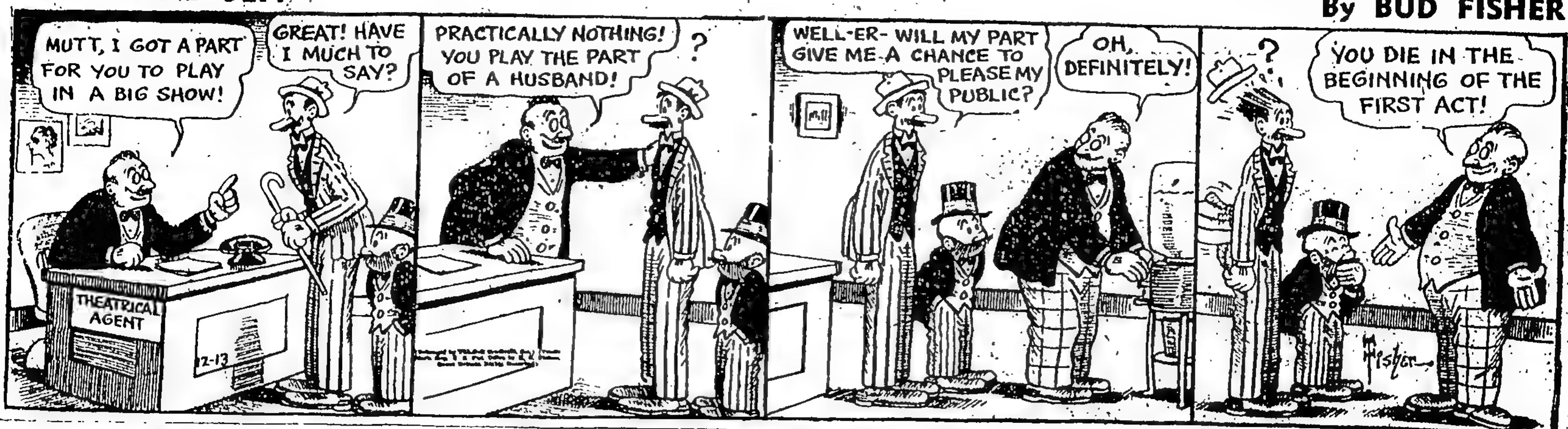
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Ronald Colman, Ginger Rogers
in
LUCKY PARTNERS

MUTT AND JEFF



URGENCY OF AID TO BRITAIN

THE COLLAPSE of France had doubled Britain's financial liabilities, declared the Secretary of Treasury, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the Lease and Lend Bill in Washington yesterday.

Britain, he said, had taken over all French contracts in the United States, although she no longer had the help of French money to pay for them.

British gold and other dollar assets had been depleted by \$2,316,000,000 in the first six months of the war.

Mr. Morgenthau told the committee that British purchases of war material had virtually stopped in December.

Urging speedy approval of the bill he declared it was a necessity demonstrated by a telephone conversation which he had on Monday.

'Plane Order

"Mr. Knudsen (Director-General of the Committee to speed up United States arms production) called me up and asked if something could not be done to

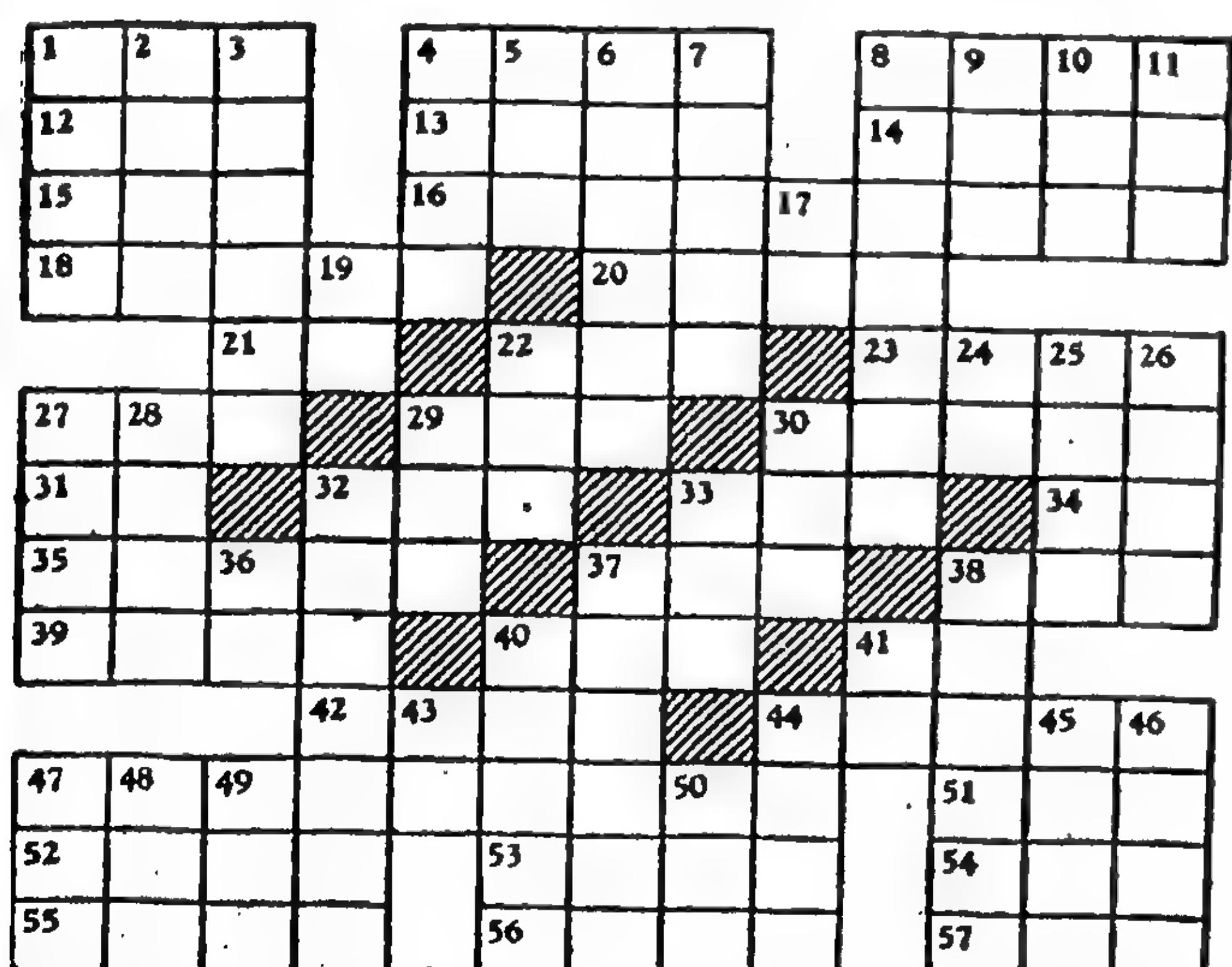
permit a British order for 2,000 planes, which they want but for which they had not been able to place orders."

Mr. Morgenthau added Mr. Knudsen told him plenty of capacity was available for orders if they could only be placed. — Reuter.

BRITISH SUB. LOST

An Admiralty communiqué issued in London yesterday announces that the British submarine Triton is overdue and must be considered lost. Next of kin have been informed. — Reuter.

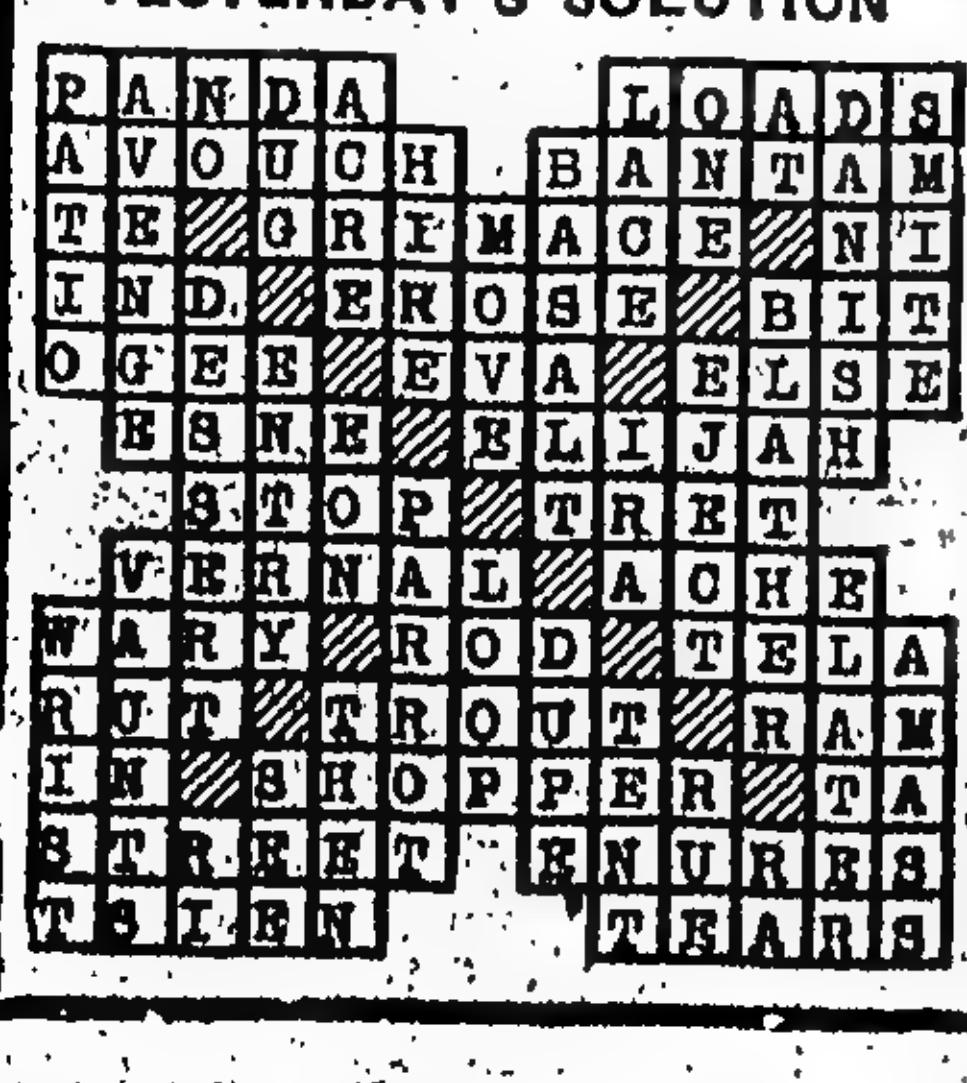
OUR 10-MINUTE CROSS-WORD



HORIZONTAL

- Poetic contraction
- Glacial ridges
- Neat
- Fish sauce
- To make a shrill sound
- Teutonic alphabetical character
- Boring tool
- Advantageous
- Crow-like bird
- Biblical country
- Part of "to be"
- Owes
- Indigo dye-plant
- Sped
- Beetle
- Harsh
- Symbol for aluminum
- To petition
- Colloquial
- To josh
- Babylonian deity
- Form
- To knock
- Distant
- Persian elf
- Limb
- Pronoun
- Innermost sanctuary

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION



VERTICAL

- Former ruler
- Female deer
- Greek coin
- Arabian seaport
- High note
- French ecclesiastic
- Smooth
- Cave
- Caravansary
- Encountered
- To act
- Printer's measure
- Digging implement
- Greek letter
- Mental image
- Ancient king of England
- To grate
- Pain
- Owing
- Container
- To grow into a long slender stalk
- To silence
- Land measure
- To dwell
- Warded off
- Not widespread
- Interjection
- Molten lava
- Unit of force
- To apportion
- To bring forth young
- Frightless bird
- To recede
- Protuberance
- Decade

CHARGE OF ILL-TREATING "CONCHIES"

The War Minister, Captain Margesson, has decided that one officer and six N.C.O.'s, against whom allegations of ill-treating conscientious objectors had been made, be tried by court martial.

In announcing the decision in the Commons yesterday Captain Margesson said the House would appreciate he could not make a further statement while the matter was sub judice. — Reuter.

Hitler's Reply To Petain

The Count de Brinon, Vichy Government representative in Paris, has returned to Paris from Germany with Hitler's reply to the message sent him by Marshal Petain last month, according to the Swiss radio yesterday.

Marshal Petain's message, which is understood to have concerned the Marshal's conditions for Franco-German cooperation, was transmitted to Hitler by the Vichy Minister of Marine, Admiral Darlan, when he visited Paris during Christmas week.

Previously there had been a crop of unconfirmed reports that Hitler had made far-reaching demands, mainly concerning the future of the French Fleet. — Reuter.

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LONDON TRAMS BOMBED: GIRLS TO RESCUE

REUNITED
AFTER
22 YEARS

GIRLS TORE their clothing into strips to bandage the victims of a German bomb which wrecked three crowded trams in a London street. Several people, including a tram driver, a conductor, and a woman passenger aged about thirty, were killed. Others were injured.

A few seconds after the bomb had fallen, a score of rescuers, mostly women, were tearing at the wreckage to free the trapped passengers. By the roadside, amid broken glass and splintered wood, girls knelt giving first aid.

When first aid squads arrived the voluntary "nurses" had banded a dozen casualties.

A police officer told a reporter: "Injured people were scattered all over the roadway."

"Others were screaming for help from the wreckage of the trams."

"A Fine Job"

A small army, mostly girls who had been on their way to work when the "Alert" sounded and had taken cover, were helping to treat them.

"The girls did a fine job of work. As soon as the first-aid parties arrived, most of them picked up their handbags and went on to work."

The trams were drawn up close together near traffic lights. The bomb hit the rear of the first tram and the front of the second. They were crushed like concertinas.

Windows and woodwork were blown out of other trams. Broken seats were hurled into the roadway.

Blast shattered the windows of buses in the same street. Passers-by were injured by flying fragments.

"The raider must have been in a hurry to get rid of his bombs" said a passer-by. "At least three were dropped in this area."

Too Enthusiastic

"Fortunately, a lot of people had taken cover when they heard gunfire near. But several were still about and there were a number of injuries from flying glass."

Post Warden C. E. Ephgrave said: "The public were splendid. But they were so enthusiastic that after a time they proved a hindrance and we had to cordon off the area."

"Many of the passengers — the trams were practically full of workers — suffered from shock and were treated for this and minor injuries at first-aid posts."

As the bomb hit the trams another demolished a shop with flats above.

In a short time one body was recovered from the debris.

Passers-by were injured by flying glass and several cars were severely damaged.

This happened during London's second "Alert" of the day.

About a hundred raiders, fighter-bombers, crossed the coast during the day's raids but, few singly or in groups of two or three — managed to elude the British fighters and reach the capital.

There were flights over several districts in London's outskirts.

Two bombs were dropped in a London district in quick succession and demolished two houses. There was only one minor casualty.

Several people are believed to have lost their lives.

When H.E. bombs were dropped in another London area during the afternoon, four men are believed to have been killed.

One bomb fell near a canteen where girls were having lunch. All escaped injury.

London's day began with a dive-bombing attack on an area on the outskirts at dawn.

It was light enough for early morning workers to see the plane clearly as it came down to about 2,000ft. to release its

load of six bombs.

Part of a commercial building was wrecked and houses were damaged.

One of the houses collapsed.

Rescue workers searched for a man and his wife and child who are thought to have been sleeping in a downstairs room.

They may, however, have been spending the night with friends.

War is having one unexpected result on social life in Wales — it is bringing together again married couples who have been separated for as long as two decades.

One very unusual reunion story has just been brought to light in a Glamorgan coal valley.

During the last war a soldier in a Welsh battalion came home on leave in 1918 to find that his wife had left home, taking with her their two children, two sons.

After the war, when he returned to civilian life, the man got in touch with his wife and asked her to return to him. She refused, and, until a few weeks ago, they lived apart — the husband in Wales and the wife and two sons in London.

Some weeks ago the husband received a letter from his wife. In it she asked him if he would provide a home for his daughter-in-law and three children, the wife and children of his eldest son, who was in the Forces.

The man had not seen his son since he was a baby, and did not know he was married and the father of three children. For several days the man thought about his wife's request. Then he went to London, saw his wife, and brought her and their daughter-in-law and her children to Wales.

Since then his soldier son has visited them, while the other son, employed in Birmingham, has spent several week-ends with them.

WELSH TENOR RAID VICTIM

The well-known Welsh tenor, Mr. Edey Jones, member of the B.B.C. Men's Chorus, and a native of Edey, Caernarvonshire, has been killed in an air raid in the London area.

"PARTING" SHOT

Man at Highgate Police Court: I can pay now, but I do hope you will let me have the comfort of the money in my pocket for a little while longer.

20,000 IDEAS TO WIN THE WAR

SINCE THE WAR started more than 20,000 inventions designed to win the war have been sent to the Air Ministry and Ministry of Aircraft Production. Mr. D. R. Pye, Director of Scientific Research, Ministry of Aircraft Production, made that disclosure in a B.B.C. talk.

He revealed that it was partly due to a suggestion made to him a few months ago by a private inventor that the incendiary leaf was evolved.

But not all the suggestions submitted had such a practical application.

There was, for example, the optimist who wanted to freeze the clouds and mount anti-aircraft guns upon them.

Then there was the wonderful helicopter, worked by a perpetual motion engine, for carrying searchlights, guns and men to colossal heights.

load of six bombs.

Part of a commercial building was wrecked and houses were damaged.

One of the houses collapsed.

Rescue workers searched for a man and his wife and child who are thought to have been sleeping in a downstairs room.

They may, however, have been spending the night with friends.

And there were the many varieties of death rays, all really nothing more than pious hopes.

Night Raiders

The most numerous group of ideas, said Mr. Pye, was that suggested by the need of the moment.

A few months ago it was a scheme for coping with the parachutist. Just now the problem was how to tackle enemy bombers after dark.

Now that the air war was really upon us ideas were pouring in at the rate of about 3,000 per week. They came from people all over Britain and the Dominions and other countries abroad as well.

Every letter and memorandum that came in had to be scrutinised to see whether it contained an idea or the germ of an idea which might help to win the war.

CHINA MAIL

WINDSOR HOUSE

BRITAIN AFIELD

The most significant aspect of the new trade agreement between Britain and Turkey is that it reflects the confidence in Britain's position. It registers the recent gains for British prestige. One of the most discouraging tasks facing the Churchill Government must have been that of repairing the damage done to Britain's cause through the earlier giving of guarantees that could not be backed up. In the diplomatic scramble that preceded the war such guarantees may have been a necessary part of a desperate game. But, failing to prevent the outbreak of war, they became tremendous liabilities for Britain.

One of these guarantees went to Turkey. Likewise a trade agreement was arranged between Britain and its friend in the Eastern Mediterranean. That agreement was intended to bolster Turkey's political position by making the Turks less dependent on German markets and to deprive the Nazis of Turkish products. It was a double-edged tactic in Britain's economic war against the Third Reich. But the edges began to dull as Nazi victories in Poland, Norway, the Lowlands and France left Britain alone in its own island fortress.

The Turks continued to trade heavily with Germany. Recent figures indicated that Turkish trade with the Third Reich had been more than five times as great as that with Britain. And Ankara has clung to neutrality. Meanwhile the journeys of Franz von Papen, German Ambassador, between Berlin and Ankara, have bespoken Germany's unrelenting diplomatic activity in Turkey.

Behind the new Anglo-Turkish agreement would seem to lie an increasing confidence in Britain's ability to survive as a world power. The trade agreement is one answer that Turkey can make to German pressures. It is not likely that Turkey will abruptly cut its commerce with Germany. But the Turks are able to conduct that commerce on terms more favourable to themselves, less favourable to the Nazis, than they could were no other markets open to them.

Not only does a British market exist, despite Nazi

The Air Battle For Britain

F. A. de V. ROBERTSON

By the time these words appear in print an attempt may have been made by the Germans to invade the British Isles. At the moment of writing one does not know what the morrow will bring forth, and all that is possible is to examine the trend of the contest in the air which has been in progress.

It is obvious to all parties that a hostile landing in Great Britain is only possible if the enemy can win temporary and at the very least a local superiority in the air, and that this superiority must be fairly complete for the time and at the chosen spot. Another necessity is to neutralise in some way, either by force or by evasion, the opposition of the Royal Navy, but in this article it is the air aspect which it is proposed to examine.

The problem before an invading enemy must be to convey his troops across the sea in surface craft (air-borne troops can only be ancillaries at the best), to seize some point on the British coast and secure it against the efforts of the defending forces during the disembarkation, and afterwards to maintain a connection between this spot and the main base on the Continent. The enemy may hope to accomplish the first part of this either by force or by surprise, or by a combination of the two. The naval superiority of Britain is such that to effect a surprise seems even more necessary in this than in most other warlike operations.

Surprise, however, is not a possibility so long as the British reconnaissance aircraft can observe and report concentrations of barges and other shipping in the continental ports, as they are able to do at present. On the strength of these reports the Navy can make its dispositions and the Bomber Command of the Royal Air Force can attack the concentrations, as it has been doing. Unless the Coastal Command and the Bomber Command of the R.A.F. can be effectively put out of action, the invading force has a very poor chance of even making a start.

If, none the less, the start were made, if the sea were crossed without crippling loss, and the landing-point reached, the problem before the Germans would be something like this. They could not use their artillery until it had been disembarked, and so their bombers must play the part of artillery during the disembarkation. They would probably try to lay down a box barrage of bombs round the landing point so as to hold the British Army at a distance. Their bombers would have to be protected by fighters, and at the same time the German fighters would have the task of keeping the British bombers away from the disembarking German troops. That could only be done if the German fighters were very sure of their ability to master the British fighters completely. They feel no such confidence. Nothing which has happened so far in this war suggests that such a mastery is possible.

Incidentally, German difficulties would be increased if the landing were attempted at a spot outside the effective range of the Messerschmidt 109 fighter. This consideration narrows down the area within which an attempted landing is probable.

The German problem then resolves itself into this: the Coastal Command must be deprived of its eyes and the Bomber Command must have its fangs drawn. Another consideration to keep in mind is that British bombers are not dependent on fighter escorts to anything like the same extent as are the German bombers, for their power-operated gun-turrets give them formidable fighting powers, and they have several times proved their ability to beat off the attacks of German fighters. In any sort of strength they would be a terrible menace to landing troops. Therefore a fairly complete obliteration of British bomber strength is from the German point of view an almost necessary preliminary to an attempt at invasion.

Such an obliteration of the Bomber Command is only to be effected, if at all, by German air attacks on our bomber aerodromes and on the factories which make that class of aeroplane. German doctrine is that such attacks must be made by daylight if they are to achieve satisfactory results. Before the war night-flying was not extensively practised by the Luftwaffe, and their pilots and

bombs, but Britain is exercising an influence far from the cliffs of Dover. This is what the new agreement says.

navigators have not shown themselves adepts at the art.

The next stage in the argument is this. If the Luftwaffe is to have a free hand to make the above-mentioned attacks, it must be able to overcome the opposition of the British defence, and chiefly that of the Fighter Commander. If the German bombers tell themselves able, with or without fighter escorts, to force their way to our bomber aerodromes and factories, the next step would be for them to carry out that operation. But from Dunkirk onwards the R.A.F. fighters have consistently shown themselves able to overcome mass daylight raids even when the raiders were escorted by disproportionately large numbers of Messerschmidts. Therefore the neutralisation of the R.A.F. Fighter Command has become the necessary preliminary to all other stages of the attack on Britain. That is what the Luftwaffe has been trying to accomplish in recent weeks. If it were to succeed in that, everything else might well be expected to follow.

All through the late summer large formations of German bombers have been crossing the South-East and South coasts every day. They have distributed their attentions, frequently attacking the Thames Estuary, the naval ports on the South coast, and the industrial cities of the Midlands, the West and the North. But nearly always there has been an assault on the aerodromes from which the fighter squadrons operate and on factories which build fighter aircraft. Their success has been slight. We learnt ourselves at Stavanger how difficult it is to put an aerodrome out of action, and the strength of the Fighter Command has actually increased, instead of being diminished, during the recent weeks.

At first the plan of escorting the raiders with fighters met with a measure of success. That is to say, the daily tale of R.A.F. victories recorded more Messerschmidts than Heinkels, Dorniers and Junkers shot down. It is a natural instinct among fighter pilots to engage enemy fighters before they do anything else. They are well aware of the disadvantage under which they would labour if the Messerschmidts dived on them from above while they were busy disposing of the bombers. By sacrificing themselves in considerable numbers the Messerschmidt pilots afforded a degree of protection to their charges, and gave them a chance to plant their bombs. It was not long, however, before the R.A.F. pilots revised their tactics, and contrived to give the enemy bombers a due share of attention. Confident in their superiority of their own aeroplanes and their own skill, they never hesitated to tackle superior numbers. Even a single squadron of Hurricanes or Spitfires would divide itself, and one flight or flights would occupy the attention of the escort, while the rest played havoc with the Heinkels and Junkers. The A.A. gunners, too, quickly improved their marksmanship with practice, and no practice is so useful as firing against actual enemy aircraft. Peace-time exercises consisted in firing at a towed drogue, or at best a wireless-controlled Queen Bee aeroplane; and these were not nearly so beneficial. Soon the toll taken of raiders by the A.A. guns began to mount, and before long the country's two weapons of defence were between them bringing down more of the enemy bombers than of the fighters. The very heavy losses of the Germans throughout August and the first half of September will be fresh in every memory. Between August 11th and September 12th the Germans lost 1,558 raiders. Goering, having a large superiority in numbers, was not disturbed by the losses; but they were not producing an adequate *quid pro quo*. The principle of the fighter escort had been, in the main, a failure; daylight raiding was not achieving its object.

In the latter part of this period a few German machines usually flew over London during the night. They did not drop many bombs, and the object of the flights may have been primarily to train navigators in night-flying over the British Capital, with the secondary intention of disturbing the people's sleep and so lowering morale. They had one

result. The R.A.F. Bomber Command was working on a definite plan. The greater part of its work was done by night, for the fine training of the navigators and bomb-aimers made it possible for them to find and to hit targets, while the German defences, consisting almost entirely of A.A. fire (Flak, the Germans call it) supported by great numbers of searchlights, inflicted a very small proportion of casualties. The plan was roughly to take first things first, and the most immediate objectives were the factories in the Ruhr, oil plants and depots, the transport system, and the aerodromes and harbours along the coasts of France and the Low Countries. Occasional diversions were made to factories in Northern Italy and to German naval bases. The numerous targets in Eastern Germany, including Berlin, were on the schedule for attention in their turn. The strength of the Bomber Command was steadily increasing and would increase at a still greater pace when the Empire scheme, with Canada as its centre, came into full operation. But when bombs began to fall on London, the turn of the Berlin objectives was somewhat advanced on the roster, and British heavy bombers paid a visit to the German Capital on August 25th and bombed a target of military importance. Other raids on the Berlin area were made on subsequent nights at irregular intervals.

On Saturday, September 7th, the Germans made a heavy attack on London in the afternoon. It was a very fine summer day, which gave every advantage to the defence. Though some raiders got through, the result of this daylight raid was one of the heaviest defeats which the Luftwaffe had suffered since Dunkirk. The enemy lost in all 103 machines, of which 28 were brought down by A.A. guns.

That night saw the beginning of a series of heavy nightly raids on London. The weather at first was fine, the sky clear, and the moon waxing. According to theory, as established during the air exercises held annually for many years past by the R.A.F., all the conditions were favourable for the defence, provided two conditions were fulfilled. These were that the Observer Corps should spot and promptly report every raid (which was done), and that the searchlights, directed by the sound-locators, should catch the raiders in their beams.

At night efficient work by the searchlights is a *sine qua non* of successful defence. If the beams can catch and hold the raiders, it should be a straightforward matter of either the A.A. gunners or the fighter aeroplanes to shoot them down. The searchlights and their crews are provided by the War Office, and for a long time before the Munich crisis the War Office had neglected and starved this branch of our defences. When, after Munich, Parliament got thoroughly alarmed about the country's danger, the cry was always for A.A. guns, never for more and better searchlights. So in the destructive period which opened on the night of September 7th, the German bombers flew over at a height which the beams could not reach. The gunners saw no target on which to open fire. As for the fighters who were up, it is elementary that a pilot in the air at night cannot see another aeroplane unless the searchlights point it out to him. For four successive nights the enemy flew unscathed over the length and breadth of London and dropped bombs at his will.

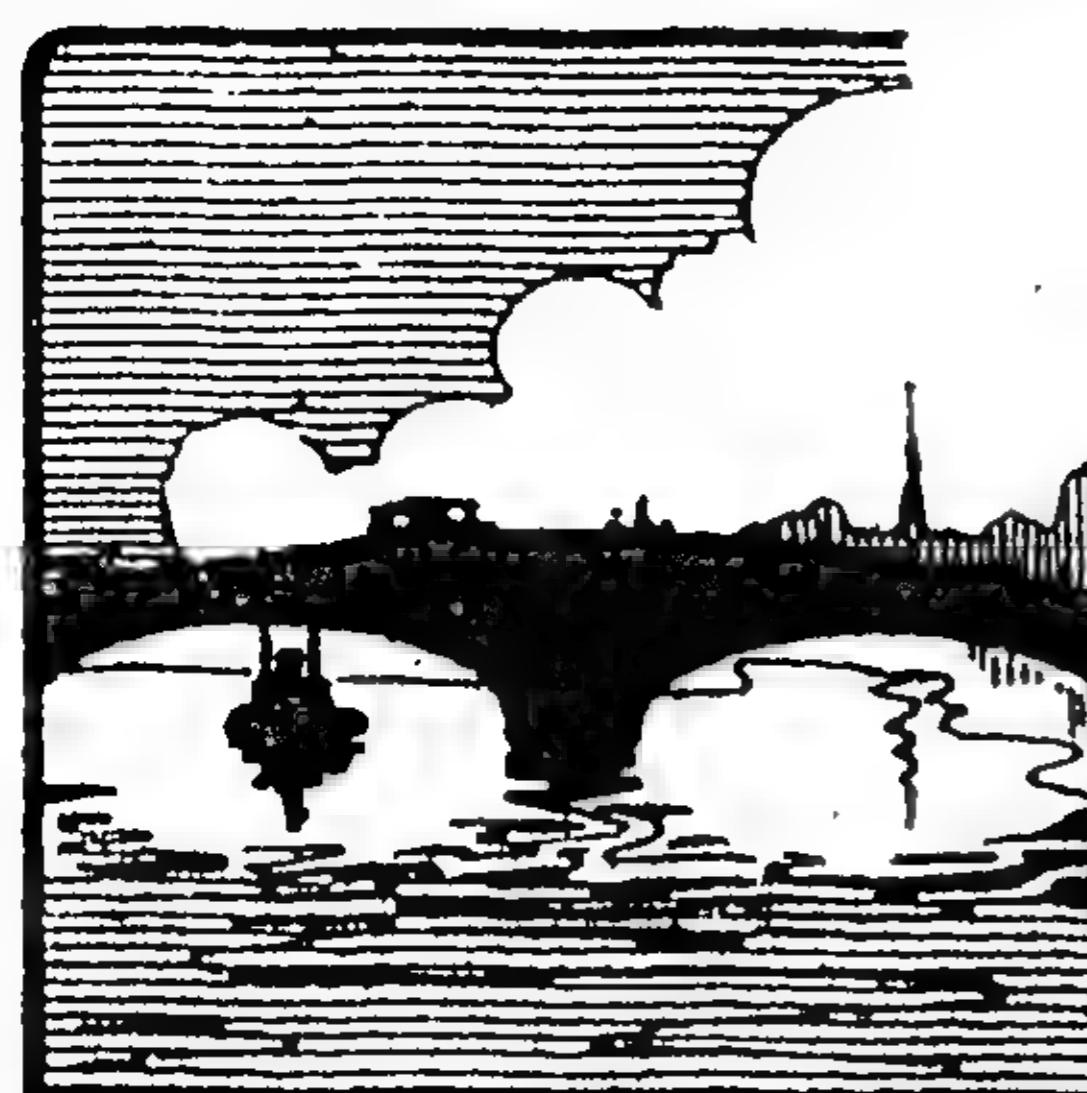
New defence tactics were adopted on the fifth night. Very few searchlights were in action, but innumerable guns put up a vigorous barrage of shells. Two raiders were brought down, and it was obvious that the German pilots were daunted by this shelling, and were regularly turned off their course. The spirits of the people were greatly cheered by the audible evidence of an active defence. On Friday morning a change in the weather produced conditions ideal for daylight bombing. Over London hung a bank of clouds with numerous shifting gaps. Heavy German bombers came over and stayed above the capital for over four hours, aiming and dropping their bombs through the gaps in the clouds. One pilot, more venturesome than most, dived through a gap, risking collision with the balloon cables, and planted five bombs on or near Buckingham Palace. The clouds offered cover to the raiders when British fighters approached. Usually, daylight raids had not lasted longer than an hour or an hour and a half, as that was about the extent of time which the short-range Messerschmidts of the escort, with their limited tankage, could stay over England. On that Friday morning, with the clouds providing cover, the bombers were not circumscribed in time by that consideration, and they did considerable damage.

During the period of concentrated attacks on London, up to the time of writing, the raiding on other parts of the country grew notably less. It is interesting to speculate on what was working in the minds of the German High Command. For the time they abandoned their plan of striking at the nests of the Fighter Command. They seem to have realised that in fine weather daylight raids were useless, and that fighter escorts were ineffective. Doubtless they were not particularly concerned by the heavy losses suffered on each raid, for German tactics have never objected to losses provided that the set object could be attained. But losses without success were a different matter. Considerable trouble was taken to prevent the Luftwaffe in general from being depressed by those losses. Squadrons which had suffered heavily were moved away from the regular starting-points and new units were brought up to take their places. Though the news of the losses must have spread despite these precautions, there was no evidence that the fighting spirit of the German airmen was dashed. The sudden abandonment of useful tactical objects in favour of a campaign of "frightfulness" against London, which, though it was destructive, did nothing to break the force of Britain's war effort, had the appearance of spite rather than of calm reason. That Germans when at war have a lust for cruelty and destruction is no news to anybody, and it is also known that Hitler when thwarted is apt to break into rages which completely cloud his reason for the time being. The set-back in the campaign against the Fighter Command, followed by the raids on Berlin, may well have driven him into one of his frenzies. Such a theory would cover the facts, yet one hesitates to put much trust in it. There are cool heads in the German High Command, and they are not likely to be diverted from the practice of sound military doctrine. They may have been willing to indulge Hitler's lust for senseless slaughter and destruction for a limited time, intending to revert to more promising tactics after a period. Yet to what plan were they to revert? The attack on the Fighter Command had been subdued. Britain could not be subdued. The sudden diversion of all effort to raids on London can fairly be called an admission of failure, at least for the time being, and an indication of uncertainty as to what the next step ought to be. There may be some hope of dislocating the business of the country, but the Germans can hardly expect night-bombing to achieve that. Some of the worst psychologists in the Reich will hope to break the British will to win by "frightfulness" and the High Command may have been willing to give the theory a trial run; but it is far more probable that the said High Command felt that it had to do something but could not think of anything sensible to do.

Looking ahead, we note that Mr. Churchill has mentioned the year 1942, if not 1941; as that in which we shall assume the offensive. The Prime Minister is a deep student of strategy, and he has information not available to all of us. It is, however, common knowledge that American production experts consider that aircraft production in the States will have reached enormous proportions by 1942, and by that time the Empire training scheme will be giving the Empire forces very large numbers of trained air crews. If we are to invade the Continent we must solve the problem which is now puzzling the Germans. We shall have to obtain a very real and substantial command of the air in order to make a landing feasible. That would apply just the same if we had subdued the forces of Italy before beginning the final settlement with Germany, and it may well be the air consideration which is inducing the Prime Minister for the present to stand on the defensive.

K. M. A.

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"I DENY SHE IS MY MOTHER"—COURT STORY

(By A Special Correspondent)

A SMALL, SLENDER, pallid woman, clutching a rosary in her hands, drew herself upright in the chair in which she sat in the Old Bailey witness-box and in five softly spoken words startled the court.

Mrs. Florence Iris Ouida Ransom, accused of murdering her lover's wife, had given evidence that not until after the tragedy did her lover know that a Mrs. Guilford, who was her servant and lived in a cottage near the farm where she was staying with him, was her mother.

But later Mrs. Ransom denied that Mrs. Guilford was her mother.

"Mrs. Guilford—that is, your mother," counsel had said, and she replied, "I have never believed that." There was a moment's silence in the court—and then the subject changed, with no further reference to this dramatic denial.

The woman whom Mrs. Ransom is accused of shooting, Mrs. Dorothy Sanders Fisher, aged forty-six, was found shot in an orchard at Crittenden. Nearby were the bodies of her daughter Freda and their housekeeper, Mrs. Charlotte Saunders. They had all been shot from close range.

Questions About Doctor

During cross-examination, Mrs. Ransom was closely questioned about a man whose Christian name was Dudley. She said that she had known a man called Dudley many years ago, that he was now dead, and that she did not know whether he was a doctor.

Mr. St. John Hutchinson, prosecuting, asked her if she had not seen another man of the same name last July, and added: "I will give you his address. I don't want to bring his name in, not that he has done anything to be ashamed of, but he lives at 95, Harley Street. Do you know anybody who lives in that place? Didn't you go there?"

"No, sir, not to my knowledge," answered Mrs. Ransom. On the direction of the Judge, Mr. Hutchinson then said that the name of the man was Dr. Benjafield.

The Judge: Do you know Dr. Benjafield? — Mrs. Ransom: I think, my lord, that is a specialist I saw some years ago.

"I Don't Remember"

Did you see him between July 9 and 12 this year? — No.

Mr. Hutchinson: Didn't you write to him in July? — No, sir. Not to my knowledge, my lord. Mr. Hutchinson then produced a letter written on blue notepaper and handed it in as an exhibit. After reading it the Judge handed it to Mrs. Ransom and asked: "Is that your signature?"

She examined it closely and then said: "It might have been but I don't remember writing it." The Judge told her to read the letter.

She looked up at last and said, "Yes, my lord," when she was asked if it was her letter.

The Judge: Did you go and see him after writing that letter? — Yes.

Mr. Hutchinson: I am glad your memory is better. He is a gentleman you know quite well? — Yes, sir.

Did you go and see him on July 12? — Yes, sir.

Did you tell him about your loss of memory, this doctor in Harley Street? — We did not talk about it.

Judge: Was your visit a professional visit or not? — No, my lord, nothing to do with my health at all.

At this point the trial was adjourned but for nearly a minute after she had finished speaking Mrs. Ransom remained in the witness box, sipping water.

SHE FOUGHT BLAZE
LIKE A PROFESSIONAL

When fire broke out at her home in Strawberry Hill Road, Twickenham, Councillor Mrs. Walton called the local brigade and then, with her family, attacked the flames with a stirrup pump.

She got on the floor and held the nozzle overhead in real professional style, and had done the work so well that when the firemen arrived they allowed her to complete it.

Mr. C. R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, referred in a speech at Pontypool, South Wales, to the bombing of Whitehall. Mr. Attlee said, amidst applause, "We are not going to run away."

NOT RUNNING AWAY:
ATTLEER.A.F.
BEAT
NAZI RUSE

Goering tried a new trick. He sent over a force of Messerschmitts to fly up and down the Kent coast in the hope of luring our Spitfires into a fight over the sea.

There much larger forces of German fighters were lurking ready to pounce.

After flying in a wide arc over the shore the Messerschmitts split up into smaller groups and circled aimlessly over the sea as bait.

The R.A.F. pilots refused to be drawn into the obvious trap and called the Germans' bluff by summoning reinforcements.

More Spitfires arrived and patrolled up and down the Channel coast waiting for the Messerschmitts to make a bolder bid before attacking them.

More Germans approached the coast, but Goering carefully kept his finger on his pieces and hastily withdrew them whenever one of the British squadrons swung towards them.

Kept Out Of Range

Occasionally A.A. guns fired a few rounds to keep the enemy at a respectable height, but these were the only shots fired, for the Messerschmitts never ventured within range of the guns of the Spitfires.

The rival fighter formations flew patiently up and down for half an hour, the Spitfires checking every move on the part of the Germans.

Finally the game ended in checkmate in favour of the Spitfires when they had manoeuvred in front and on both sides of the main German formation, which quickly made off towards the French coast.

Earlier the attacks began with two waves of fighter bombers crossing the coast at Dungeness and heading for London. The first wave consisted of a score of enemy aircraft flying very high, and this was followed by a second wave of about a dozen.

DORIS TWISTS
FISH'S TAIL

Her morning bath has become an adventure for Doris Duke Cromwell, the world's richest girl, in her Honolulu home of fantastic luxuries.

Long dissatisfied with a mere bath as used by poorer folk, Doris designed and had made a bath worthier of her millions. It is in the form of a gigantic fish carved first by an artist in wood, then cast in metal.

The shower is sprayed from the mouth of the fish when Doris is graciously pleased to twist its tail.

Electric lights glow from fish's eye sockets. Each scale has a phosphorescent glow.

When next you eat sardines, think of Doris twisting the tail of her big fish miles away in Honolulu.

COLLIES TO LEAD
THE BLIND

To replace Alsatians, Border collies and golden retrievers are being tried out as guide dogs for sightless pedestrians, says the Journal of the National Institute for the Blind.

It takes three months to train a guide dog and three weeks to accustom a blind person to a dog. By a new method of teaching the period is being reduced.

£1,847 FOUND IN
GAS MASK

A Luton man on his way to work in the black-out found a gas mask in its case.

Inside were notes to the value of £1,847.

He took it to the police station, and the money was returned to the owner.

The finder was well rewarded.

MAN MOVED A TIME BOMB --FINED £100

ONE-MAN-BOMB-SQUAD Frederick George Leighton-Morris, aged thirty, who carried a 110lb. unexploded bomb from the flat next door to his and got fined £100 for doing it, says he will go to gaol for three months rather than pay the fine.

He was in a club when wardens came in and asked if anyone lived at No. — in a famous West End street because a delayed-action bomb had landed there.

"Good heavens!" cried Leighton-Morris to his wife, "that's by us!" and rushed home.

He found the police preparing to evacuate the flats. He told them there was no need to do that. He would remove the bomb himself.

But the police didn't appreciate his offer a bit. They told him not to go in and said if he did he would be arrested.

Having delivered this awful warning they went round to the back of the flats.

Leighton-Morris promptly climbed up the fire escape. "There was the bomb, standing upright on the floor. So I picked it up and walked out with it into the street," he told a reporter.

"I intended taking it to a park where it could explode harmlessly, but it was a damn sight heavier than I realised and I had to drop it when I got across the road. Incidentally, it fell on my foot and crushed a toe!"

He and the bomb were there caught in the act together when the police reappeared. Leighton-Morris protested he was taking it to the park.

Had To Guard It

The police intimated coldly that he was not going to take the bomb anywhere. He was going to the police station without it.

Unfortunately for the best intentions, the police now had to keep guard over the bomb in case anyone walked into it, and more people had to be evacuated from surrounding premises. At Bow Street Police Court, Leighton-Morris discovered to the tune of £100 that heroism is not always appreciated. He had pleaded guilty to contravening a police order by removing an unexploded bomb.

"I am afraid I lost my head. I saw the bomb and just carried it out on the spur of the moment," he pleaded.

"It is intolerable that any private individual should be allowed to meddle with a bomb in this way," rebuked the magistrate, Mr. Fry, adding: "You acted with extraordinary courage and coolness, but no person, other than those in authority, can be allowed to decide in what part of London a delayed action bomb should go off."

"I'm Just Casual"

Inspector Blankin said Leighton-Morris had been of assistance to the police on previous occasions. He tried to join the Police War Reserve but was rejected on health grounds.

Said Leighton-Morris ruefully: "The A.R.P. wardens told me I had done a grand job—but the police thought otherwise."

"I'm not brave—just casual," he added.

SIX-FOOT TUBE TIED TO GASSED WIDOW

Mrs. Helen Harriet Brown, fifty-one, widow, of Windsor Terrace, East Ham, who was found dead in her bedroom from gas poisoning, had a paper tube 8ft. long stitched and tied round her shoulders by tape.

At the other end was a 15in. rubber tube leading to a gas jet, which was turned on.

At the Walthamstow inquest a verdict was recorded that Mrs. Brown took her life while the balance of her mind was disturbed.

IDENTITY DISCS FOR ALL

Mr. Herbert Morrison stated in a written Parliamentary reply that the issuing of identification discs to the civilian population was already under examination.

REJECTED BY ARMY --- HERO

Rejected by the Army and registered as Grade III because he is stone deaf in one ear, a man has just been awarded one of the highest honours that can be won by a civilian.

He is Auxiliary Fireman Lewis Jack Watts, aged twenty-four, of Bath Road, Bristol, who has been awarded the George Medal.

During a recent fire in which Bristol firemen were engaged, Watts alone held back an advancing wall of flame with one hose until more water could be brought up.

By staying at his post he gave his comrades time to save themselves by rushing back out of the reach of the flames to a fresh supply of water.

Felt Ashamed

"I was rather ashamed when the Army turned me down. I always carry my medical card to show people, who tell me I ought to be a soldier," he told a reporter.

"It seems funny that I should have won a decoration when I thought there was little hope of my making good owing to my disability."

While he was on duty at a fire his leg was injured and he was taken to hospital, where he remained for several weeks, undergoing a minor operation. He did not know at the time that his wife, who is expecting her first baby, had been bombed while alone at their home.

"Lewis hopes our baby will be a boy and not a girl, as he thinks he will appreciate the medal more," Mrs. Watts said.

"Lewis hopes our baby will be a boy and not a girl, as he thinks he will appreciate the medal more," Mrs. Watts said.

A CLOCK IS MUCH NICER!

Kidderminster, Worcestershire, has a new school.

And because the school is to be used by boys and girls, the architects thought an appropriate symbol would be the figures of a boy and a girl carved on the walls.

And they decided to do the job proud. They put up two figures in the Epstein style—nude figures, too.

But the Education Committee weren't standing for that. The figures are to come down.

That was easy. It was more difficult to think of something to put in their place. Then someone had an inspiration. Why not strike quite a new note and have a big clock? Much more suitable.

Says the chairman of the committee, Mr. Harry Cheshire: "I see nothing wrong with the figures, and wish they could remain." Say the critics: "One figure looks deformed, and the other like an imbecile."

SHE LIVED A GRAND LIFE

Once the highest paid showgirl in the world, Jessie Reed died penniless and alone in Chicago.

"I've lived a grand life," she said on her last trip to the hospital — she was not unhappy in her poverty and did not regret the loss of fame and fortune.

Miss Reed, once most glamorous of the Ziegfeld Follies, was 43 when she died.

Her last year with Ziegfeld was 1924, when she was earning £100 a week. Eleven years later, when the Ziegfeld Club of Chicago was organised, she was found destitute in a £1-a-week room, ill, behind with her rent and applying for relief.

Newspaper accounts of her circumstances brought her a chance to earn a few dollars with occasional night club engagements, but her long illness and poverty made her too weak to recoup her losses.

Miss Reed, who was married five times, received news before she died that her daughter, who has won two beauty contests, had already started on the road to fame that she herself had travelled.

HOW TO WIN THE WAR

"THE ONLY WAY WE ARE GOING TO WIN THIS WAR IS TO HIT THE HUN AND ITALIAN IN GERMANY AND IN ITALY HARDER THAN THEY CAN HIT U.S." LORD TRENCHARD SAID.

"Kill the Hun and the Italian in their own country and not to someone else's."

He was speaking at the Unilever "Bomber" luncheon in London. A cheque for £20,000 has been sent to Lord Beaverbrook by the employees and management of Lever Brothers to provide a bomber. Lord Trenchard handed to Mr. R. B. Bennet, of the Ministry of Aircraft Production, a cheque for a further £16,000.

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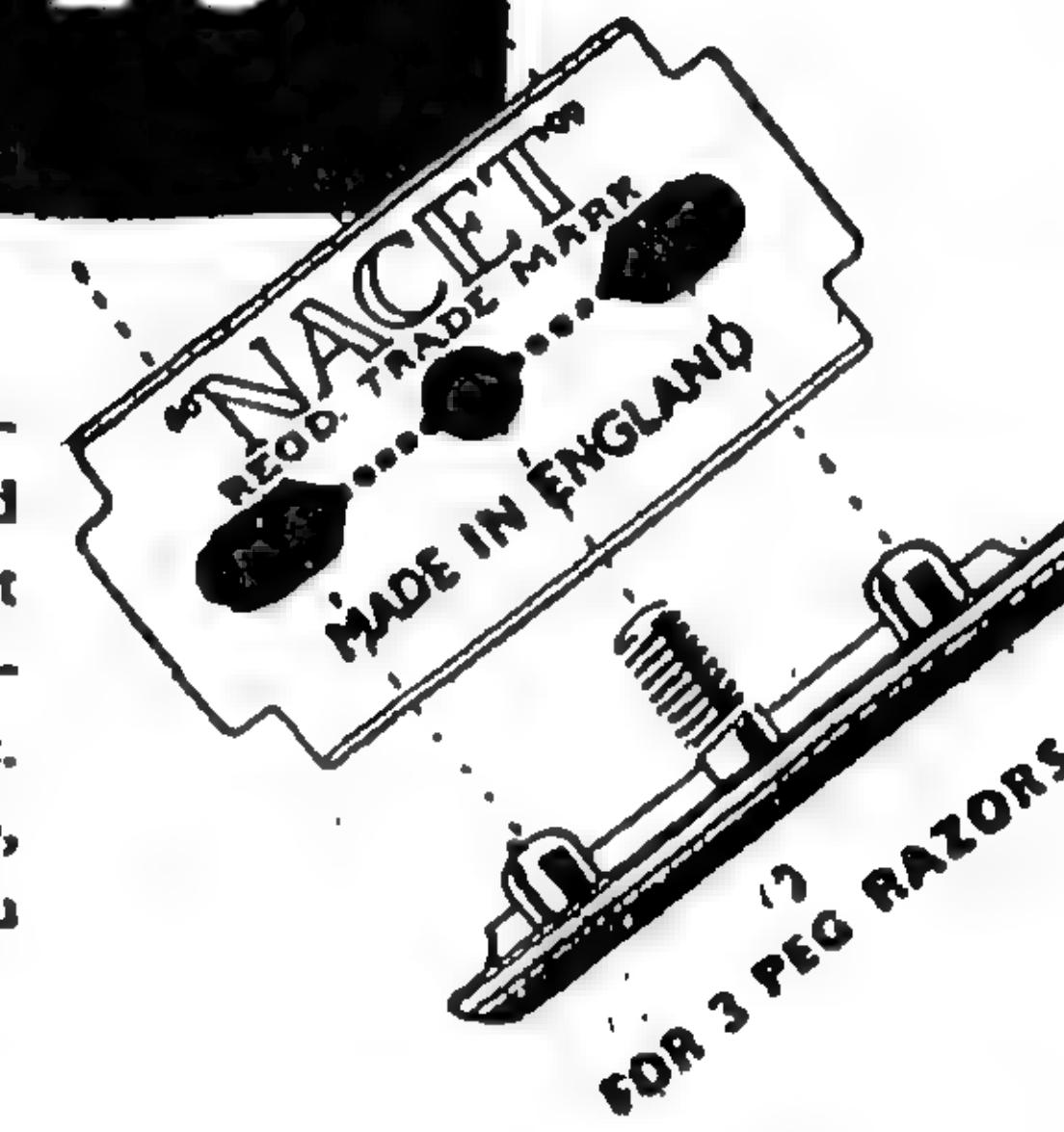
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Bringing Up Father



A PAGE FOR WOMEN Common Sense About The Common Cold

During the summer months no suit strikes one with much less force than the same visage above over men in the matter of clothes, a frilled georgette jumper. A man and appearance, especially while our men were roasting in their thick suits and high collars, we womenfolk donned our silks and bared our necks and arms to the beholders.

The day of retribution is at hand! Women have started with their winter colds, and if there is a feminine sight more appalling and unappetising than a woman with a cold I have yet to see it!

Powder might as well remain in the box as be applied to the features. The courageous ones, if they have strength remaining, apply handkerchief and powder alternately in an endeavour to repair the ravages of Nature v. Art. Their erstwhile charming voices become thick and adenoid; the delicious contour of cheek and chin is swollen almost out of recognition; eyes lose their sparkle and become dead, staring, and half closed; while noses are best left undescribed.

A woman with a bad cold is as poor a thing as a sick hen! Men, admittedly, suffer from winter colds, but not nearly so frequently or so desperately as women. And for some mysterious reason men with colds are not so disfigured or so distressing as women to have in our midst. In the handkerchief line alone they cope with their malady in more commonsense fashion. Instead of dabbing with one miniature piece of linen after another, they stock themselves with large-sized handkerchiefs, and get down to the job of a really good blow. A man's blow is usually hearty and effective, while a woman's is feeble and futile. After the operation, she continues to dab and look more like a sick hen than ever.

Also, no one expects men to be a thing of beauty and a joy to the eyesight. A streaming red face above a collar and tie and a dark

By Helen English

use common sense in an endeavour to avoid this winter plague.

Recently I was delighted to have my preventive procedure confirmed by a profession at the job.

In company with a cold victim I paid an evening visit to an elderly and somewhat old-fashioned doctor, and was not a little pleased with myself when he proceeded to lay down a law of common-sense on colds which approximated quite nearly to my own.

If he had recommended "cold baths, fruit juice, and open windows," I should have occupied myself with a magazine till the examination had concluded.

The first question he fired at my companion aroused my interest: "What time did you go to bed every night last week?"

As I expected, she had to confess that not once had she retired till after midnight, and twice it was the early hours of the morning. The practitioner grunted his delightful doctor's grunt.

"Thought so, well act differently in future. Get to bed early. Need much more rest and sleep in winter than summer. Why folk get to bed in summer and gad about all hours in the winter I can't understand. If you want to go to dances and what-nots, choose Saturday and get your sleep on Sunday morning. Any woman who gets five hours' sleep and goes to work next day is asking for a cold. And no reading in bed. That's how colds strike folk. Go into their cold bedrooms and take off their warm clothes and sit up getting tired and chilled. Read in a warm sitting-room if you want to, beds are to sleep in. You people get colds because you are sun-down, germs don't attack strong, healthy people."

"But doctor, we're understaffed. I can't stay away . . ."

"Fiddlesticks! Don't say 'can't' to me. I've ordered you to stay away. No one's indispensable. They managed without you before you went there and they will when you've gone to your grave."

After this entertaining evening I had to call round and see if the victim had recovered. The cold had quite disappeared. But there was another look about her which I noticed. A sort of rested look. Yes, she had carried out the treatment to the letter. I always told her she talked too much!

Removing Stains

Stains of one kind of another are so common that a knowledge of treatment is desirable. Here are some suggestions for treatment:

Lemonade Stains on an artificial silk dress require very careful attention. Sponge with a cloth wrung out in cold water. Commence at the outside of the stain, and work towards the centre. Leave to dry, then press on the wrong side with a cool iron.

To stains on blankets if left for a long period will be very difficult to remove. After stretching the stained portion of the blanket over a saucer, saturate the stain with lemon juice, and leave it to soak for some time. Then wash the affected part with clear water.

Ice Cream stains can be removed from coloured fabrics by stretching the stained portion over a pad of cotton wool. Rub gently with a piece of fine linen dipped in oil of Eucalyptus. After the eucalyptus has evaporated, sponge the place with warm, and slightly soapy water, and then again with clear water. Finally, dry and press.

Nail-stains on fingers can be removed by applying a bleach made of 5 drops of ammonia and three tablespoons of peroxide. Allow this bleach to dry on the fingers, and then rub cold cream into the skin. Remove after 5 or 10 minutes. Repeat the process several times, according to the depths of the stains.

Ideas About That Little Room

It is amazing what a difference can be made in the appearance of size in a small room by different decorations and furnishings.

First of all, when choosing the paper or distemper, it is important to bear in mind that dark colours

By Vera Wise

and large patterns seem to lessen the dimensions of the room very considerably. A plain paper of a light colour will create an illusion of added size while faint stripes will give an impression of height. It will be a great mistake to have a deep frieze or low picture-rail in a low room, as this has the effect of reducing the height of the

room. A narrow, unobtrusive frieze is best.

Patterned ceiling papers are never desirable; even the watered-silk patterns seem to bring the ceiling nearer.

Large furniture, of course, reduces the size of the room very materially. A small room should contain the minimum; armchairs should be as small as is commensurate with comfort, and any other furniture, such as chests of drawers, etc., should be low. Anything upholstered should have covers of a plain or very unobtrusive pattern. The carpet, too, should be small-patterned.

Many pictures, or very large ones, are inadmissible for the

By George MacManus

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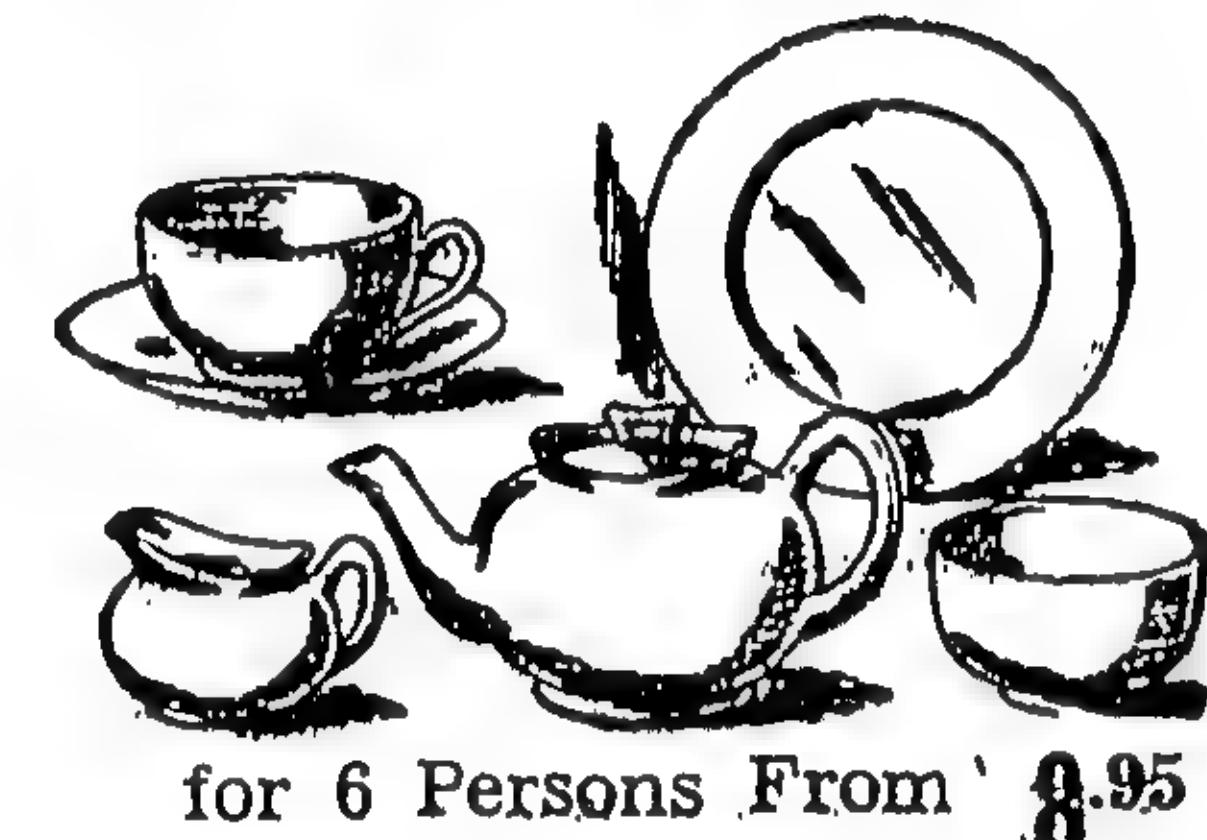
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small room. If the wall-space is on the contrary, placed rather crowded, the whole room cannot low, will enhance the size of a tall to look poky. A large mirror, room by reflecting almost all of it



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sion.12.30 p.m.—Auber—"Fra Diavolo" Overt-
ture, Milan Symphony Orchestra
conducted by Lorenzo Molajoli.

12.40 p.m.—Welsh Songs.

1.00 p.m.—Local Time Signal and Weather
Report.

1.03 p.m.—Mozart—Concerto in C Minor.

1.30 p.m.—Reuter and Rugby Press,
Weather Forecast and Announce-
ments.

1.45 p.m.—Latest Variety.

2.15 p.m.—Close down.

5.45 p.m.—Indian Programme.

6.30 p.m.—Closing Local Stock Quota-
tions.6.32 p.m.—Excerpts from Act II of Mo-
zart's "The Magic Flute".

7.00 p.m.—London Relay—The News.

7.15 p.m.—London Relay—"Questions of
the Hour".7.30 p.m.—Sydney Gustard at the
Organ.

7.42 p.m.—Hawaiian Selections.

8.00 p.m.—Local Time Signal, Weather
Report and Announcements.8.03 p.m.—A Programme of English
Composers.8.30 p.m.—Studio—"British Prose Writ-
ers" No. 11 Bunyan. Talk by Father
T. Ryan, S.J.8.50 p.m.—Three Songs by Stuart Ro-
bertson (Bass-Baritone).9.00 p.m.—London Relay—The News &
News Commentary.9.30 p.m.—London Relay—Talk: "Demo-
cracy Marches".

9.45 p.m.—Grieg—Concerto in A Minor,

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SUCCOUR FOR THE BOMBED

(By A Special Correspondent)

I am a refugee. My flat still sparks and smokes over a London street that took its third severe bombing early yesterday morning. I have discovered that there is nothing to dread in being a refugee. Provided that relatives, friends and oneself are unharmed, the capable handling of the war victims rapidly restores morale, even if all one's possessions have gone in smoke.

I sampled the different stages in dealing with the refugee. Several of us had been raced by firemen through burning debris and whistling bombs to an A.F.S. shelter in our night clothes with the warning, "You're alright overhead," and there was no time to go back even for a coat. When our plight was realised the control room rang up the Town Hall and that set the whole machinery going. Here is a diary of what happened.

Soon after the all-clear, ambulances arrived to take the lightly-clad to a rest and feeding centre underneath a Baptist chapel, the others following on foot. The centre was run by volunteers attached to the chapel, working under the borough council.

Some Criticisms

Breakfast time provided the only weak spot in the official chain. A good breakfast would have made all the difference to sad, weary, nerve-strained people, some of whom had lost jobs, homes, everything but the clothes they stood up in. There were no means of providing it, however, nor was the billeting officer able to give any clear idea of the help that would be forthcoming, and depressed refugees got the feeling that clothes and food and other help would be obtained only by filling up forms. A third trouble was the necessarily long wait before aid began to function. Fortunate people with friends nearby went to them for food and clothes. The others waited until well into the morning by a comforting fire.

Then came the visit to the Public Assistance Board. Here red tape was cut to a minimum. Even during the morning air raid warning, the officers dealt with people already admitted to the offices, though the doors had to be closed to newcomers. The Board now carries on after the alert.

After filling up a form for "advance of compensation for war damage," people in need of ready money for clothes or fares were given £1, provided their incomes did not exceed £250. Everything was speeded up, in spite of the fact that the board's bank had been bombed and it had to send elsewhere for money.

Irish Stew

Back underneath the chapel, we found the billeting officer ready to settle the question of a night's sleep, and at lunch time the L.C.C. sent us down a splendidly cooked meal of Irish stew, accompanied by hunks of bread. We also had half a fresh apple each and a cup of tea.

Those of us who had not met the W.V.S. workers earlier were now greeted cheerily by a woman in charge of the nearby depot ready to supply defects in our clothing. We were given shoes, coats, suits, woollen vests, and jumpers according to our need.

Well-clothed and well-fed, we found ourselves able to take a cheerful view of life again. And underlying the great kindness shown us by each organisation was a patriotic urge to help us to keep our chins up, ready to face again the battlefield of the London front.

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HOW THEY COUNT RAID FIGURES

Are the Nazi fighter-bombers reaching equality with the Spitfire and the Hurricane?

Is the ratio of enemy losses—three Nazis to one British—falling as a result of the new "bomb-and-run" tactics, carried out by small enemy squadrons?

The answer to both these questions is "No."

Hard To Count

The very tactics which have reduced the Nazi losses in total—flying high in small formations and plunging into the cover of low cloud—also make it difficult for the R.A.F. to count their victims accurately. But there is solid ground for believing that the Nazi losses remain at the old proportion of three to one.

Every British loss is known, and is revealed. Every Nazi loss cannot be known.

Our Fighter Command, however, does possess very accurate knowledge of enemy losses, even though it never makes claims it cannot substantiate in every detail.

The Air Ministry may announce the result of a day's fighting as follows:

Enemy British British Pilots Losses. Losses. Safe.

6 4 2

Behind that figure of enemy losses lies another set of statistics, compiled with the greatest care for the Air Ministry's own use.

We will call it the "Three D List," although that is not the description applied to it by the Air Ministry.

It might read:

Down and Down and Dead. Probably

Dead. Damaged.

6 5 9

Hit On Ground

Only the first figure is claimed as enemy losses by the Air Ministry. Of the 14 Nazi planes in the second and third categories it is a safe assumption that at least half never got home.

But the R.A.F. prefers to over-estimate the Nazi strength, and to under-estimate Nazi losses.

Another point is worth remembering in considering the figures of air losses.

The R.A.F. do not claim as successes Nazi planes bombed on the ground, unless, as seldom happens, the hits scored and the damage done is clearly visible from the air.

Truth Tells

The Nazi High Command is less scrupulous and more optimistic. If a lone raider drops a bomb anywhere within miles of, say, Slocombe-on-the-Mud Aerodrome, the Nazi wireless blares out blithely: "Thirteen Spitfires were destroyed on the ground at Slocombe-on-the-Mud."

The ultimate effect of this will be the same as in the last war. Nazi flyers, pepped up by fictitious figures of R.A.F. losses, will be demoralised when they learn the truth in sky combat: that the R.A.F. grows in strength and striking power every day.

Risks Children Run In The Far East.

In China and the tropical East babies and young children are subject to much greater health risks than are those who live in more temperate lands, for reasons associated with climatic conditions and environment. Every thoughtful parent knows this, and should take precautions accordingly.

One of the best safeguards for the health of your little ones is to be found in Baby's Own Tablets, a medicine especially prepared for the use of children, and guaranteed absolutely wholesome and safe for even the youngest infant.

The first effect of Baby's Own Tablets is gently to move the bowels. Then they cool feverishness, relieve indigestion, colic, croup or colds, check diarrhoea, allay teething pains, expel worms, quiet the nerves, promote restful, health-giving sleep. Chemists everywhere sell them.

BRIDES DEFIED BOMBS

Violet and Marie Rudland, sisters, were putting the finishing touches to their trousseaux on the eve of their double wedding at their London home when there was a knock at the door.

"Sorry, but you will have to evacuate the house. There's an unexploded bomb next door," a policeman told them.

The girl's father, a naval officer home on leave, pleaded with the policeman that they should be allowed to stay in the house until after the wedding and the reception. He pointed out that as guests had not been warned, confusion would be caused.

The policeman was unrelenting.

Eventually the father visited the police station and obtained special permission for his family to remain in the house till after the reception had been held.

The wedding was held at a local church. Marie, who is nineteen, married Lance-Corporal George Alfred Wilson, a military policeman. Twenty-year-old Violet married John Frank Hardy.

Then the brides and their husbands returned to the Rudland home to find that adjoining houses had been evacuated.

Mrs. Hardy, Violet's mother-in-law, said:

"You wouldn't have thought that there was an unexploded bomb not far away if you had been at the reception. We had a wonderful time."

"Nobody was at all nervous, and we kept the party up into the early hours."

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KNIGHT'S FINE INNINGS

By "Adrem"

SECURING A LEAD of seven runs on the first innings, Kowloon Cricket Club's batsmen again failed badly in the second day of the two-day match at Hong Kong Cricket Club, and could only manage 148.

Set to score 156 for victory, H.K.C.C. knocked off the runs for the loss of four wickets, Knight and Owen Hughes putting on 114 for the first wicket.

Hong Kong's first innings was quickly finished yesterday morning. Lloyd bowling brilliantly to take all three wickets. Griffiths was batting confidently again and was 41 not out at the end. He hit 15 fours.

The wicket roiled out remarkably well and was as true yesterday as it was on the first day. Baker again started off well, however, and Anderson was given out lbw, and Ernie Fincher was bowled for a duck. Worts was yet to come as Ernie Zimmern was foolishly run out. Duggie Hung was caught and bowled for a solid 14 and Archie Zimmern was out to a good catch at the wicket by Grose.

The situation was therefore almost identical with the first innings, 55 runs being on the board with five wickets down. Fincher and Mackay again filled the breach and were together at lunch with the score at 89, Fincher then being not out 39 and Mackay not out 16.

A further 18 runs were added after lunch before Mackay made his first attempt at a big hit and was caught at deep mid-wicket by Griffiths. His innings was a complete contrast to his previous one and was very restrained.

Fincher on the other hand was obviously seeing the ball well from his first over and he scored freely with powerful driving.

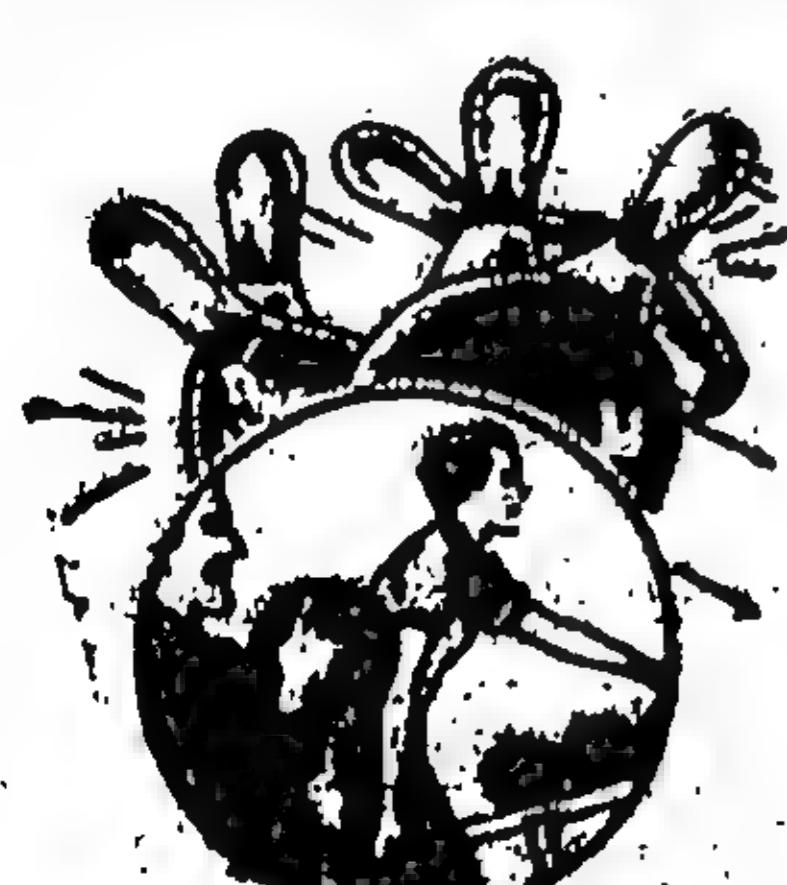
A Collapse

With the dismissal of Mackay, Fincher hit once too often at Pearce and was caught and bowled off the next ball; Lee, after cocking one up dangerously near Owen Hughes at silly mid-off, repeated the stroke and was caught; Broadbridge lasted three balls and then hit a full-toss to mid-on and was out.

Four wickets had therefore fallen in the space of one over without addition to the score and K.C.C. were once again in a desperate position.

Francis Zimmern and Lloyd redeemed matters somewhat with a gallant last-wicket stand which put on 41 runs and the innings finally closed at 148.

Alec Pearce bowled to an attacking field and hitting was always dangerous, but no other member of the attack with the



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Total (for 6 wkt.) 201
J. L. C. Pearce, D. I. Bosanquet,
D. O. Parsons and F. Baker did
not bat.

GRAPHIC GOLES



A TIP ON THE CHIP

By BEST BALL

There is little body action in the chip shot. Hand and wrist action figure prominently; the arms but a trifle with the body movement just enough to blend with the stroke and prevent tenseness. With such a set up it is only natural that the arc of the stroke is abbreviated, comes sharply down and as abruptly rises. This means that the lowest point of the stroke is the only feasible point when the ball can be struck accurately. However the majority of players are woefully handicapped by the fine co-ordination of timing and stroking necessary under this formula. They need a wider hitting range.

This is possible by allowing the left arm to move forward as the ball is struck. This keeps the clubhead moving forwards in a flat path close to the ground for a period considerably longer than is possible when the left remains still. The ball is thus struck squarely, the clubhead left giving it the necessary elevation with considerably more smoothness of execution than is possible otherwise.

Next Article:—Hands Ahead of Futter Head.

BASKETBALL TOURISTS

Nine members of the Twentieth Century Fox basketball team arrived in the Colony this morning from Los Angeles en route to Manila, where they will play a series of games with some of the leading teams in the Orient.

HOCKEY SELECTIONS

Although the final selection has not yet been decided, 17 players have now been nominated and amongst them 11 shall be chosen to represent the Colony against Macao in the forthcoming Inter-port hockey match, as the result of the second and final trial at King's Park yesterday when 22 players made their appearance.

It is understood that although no more trials will be held the Colony representatives will probably meet a team, which has not been nominated on Saturday in a practice game before the final selection will be made.

Following are the 17 players, who have been nominated:

V. M. Benwell (Club), V. O. Bond (Club), J. Goncalves (Recreio), Capt. Kamptan Parsad (Punjab), R. Marques (Recreio), M. H. Hussain (Khalsa), Capt. H. Wood (Club), W. A. Reed (Club), N. B. M. Whitley (Club), T. Alves (Recreio), D. T. Smith (Club), Lt. J. Ross (Punjab), G. Singh (Khalsa), A. E. P. Guest (Khalsa), W. Parker (Police), L. Ozorio (Recreio) and W. Brown (Police).

ARMY HOCKEY RESULTS

The following are the results to date in the Units Hockey League.

1st Round	
5/7th Rajputs	drew with the H.K.S.R.A.
3rd Round	
H.K.S.R.A.	beat 2/1 Hvy. Regt.
4th Round	
12th Hvy. Regt.	drew with 5th A.A. Regt.
5/14 Punjab	beat R.E.
5/7 Rajputs	beat Royal Scots
Middlesex	beat C.S. Units
4th Round	
8th Hvy. Regt.	beat R.F.
12th Hvy. Regt.	beat H.K.S.R.A.
Royal Scots	beat 2/14 Punjab
Middlesex	drew with 5/7 Rajputs
5th Round	
8th Hvy. Regt.	beat Roy. Scots 2-1

League Table

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Middlesex	4	3	1	0	7
5/7 Rajputs	4	2	2	0	8
12th Hvy. Regt.	4	1	3	0	5
5th Hvy. Regt.	5	2	1	2	5
5th A.A. Regt.	3	1	2	0	4
H.K.S.R.A.	4	1	2	1	4
2/14 Punjab	4	1	2	1	4
Royal Scots	5	1	3	3	3
C.S.U.	3	0	2	1	2
R.E.	4	0	4	0	0

The Middlesex Regt. beat the 8th Hvy. Regt. on Monday by four clear goals. Pte. Sheehan (2), Bds. Hymas (1), and L/Cpl. Mogridge (1).

E. G. Post, chairman of Police Recreation Club, was a splendid soccer forward until a fractured ankle cut short his soccer career. Old-timers will remember his two great goals against the East Surrey Regiment, probably the best regimental team the Colony has ever seen, which eliminated them from the Shield. Post's recreations since have been confined to lawn bowls and billiards.

MEDICALS BEAT TAMAR

At Sookunnoo yesterday, Royal Army Medical Corps beat Tamar Cricket Club by nine wickets.

Wyre of Medicals took 7 wickets for 9 runs.

Tamar C.C.

Lieut. Brown, c Bright, b Wyre

C.E.R.A. Perkins, played on, b Wyre

Ldg. Tel. West, not out

C.E.R.A. Boyce, b Wyre

G.P.O. Morgan, c and b Wyre

Sig. Hopkins, b Wyre

C.O.A. Sharp, l.b.w., b Bright

P.O. Wilson, b Bright

P.O. Jones, b Wyre

P.O. Snell, l.b.w., b Bright

O. S. Burns, b Wyre

Extras (B5, LB1, WI) 1

Total 32

Bowling Analysis

O. M. R. W.

Wyre 3.5 0 9 7

Bright 3 0 16 3

R.A.M.C.

Sgt. Webb, b Brown

Cpl. Musson, c Boyes, b

Brown

Pte. Pratt, b Horgan

Lieut. Coombes, c Wilson, b

Horgan

Sgt. Bulley, c Jones, b

Brown

Pte. Bright, b West

Sgt. Wyre, c Horgan, b Brown

Sgt. Britnell, run out

Pte. Don, b West

Pte. Bailey, not out

Pte. Evans, c Sharp, b Brown

(Extras (B14, LB1, NB1) 16

Total 152

Bowling Analysis

O. M. R. W.

West 0 0 60 2

Brown 0.8 1 42 5

Horgan 4 0 89 2

Jones 2 0 5 0

SOUTH CHINA EASILY BEAT DEPLETED NAVY ELEVEN

Poor Match; Neither Team Distinguish Themselves

Lee Wai-Tong Scores Three Goals

By "Referee"

SOUTH CHINA WON THE FIRST GAME OF THE KOTEWALL CHARITY CUP FOOTBALL SERIES WHEN THEY BEAT NAVY BY 3 GOALS TO 1 AT SOOKUNPOO YESTERDAY AFTER LEADING AT THE INTERVAL BY TWO CLEAR GOALS.

Navy were unable to field their best team for various reasons and though the reserves did as well as could be expected the general combination and understanding of the team was absent. South China were at full strength.

The game was far from exciting and neither team showed up well. The Navy forwards were seen in several good movements but their efforts failed in front of goal. At the other end the Chinese forwards were not so dangerous as usual due in no small measure to the good work of Hazard in the centre-half position and Honeywell at right-half.

Robinson, who played his last game in the Colony, was as safe as usual and brought off several good saves in the first half. O'Regan and Roughley tackled well and did not give the Chinese forwards much time in front of goal.

Hard Worker

Hendy worked hard in the forward-line and with LePage formed a dangerous right-wing combination but neither were able to test Tam Kam-kwong properly.

Honeywell led the attack well but he had the constant attention of Lam Tak-po and his path to goal was always well blocked. Burch and Chapman, a new left wing combination, came into the picture occasionally but found Lau Hing-choy a great obstacle.

Tam Kwan-kong was safe in South China's goal and Tsang Chung-wan was the pick of the backs, covering Tse Kam-hung, times out of number.

Neither of the South China wingers did much work of real value. Lee Tak-kee showed good ball control and dribbled well but he rarely sent over any good centres. On the other wing Lee Shek-yau was very erratic in his shooting when well placed and his centring was on the whole poor.

Lee Wai-tong scored all the goals for his side. Both Chan Tak-fai and Chau Man-chi were good in their approach work but lacked finish.

The Play

South China took the lead in the first half through Lee Wai-tong and before the interval the same player placed his side further in the lead.

After the interval Hendy reduced the lead through a penalty and a few minutes later Lee Wai-tong completed the scoring with a shot that gave Robinson no chance.

SOUTH CHINA:—Tam Kwan-kong; Tsang Chung-wan, Tse Kam-hung; Lau Hing-choy, Lam Tak-po, Lau Chung-sang; Lee Tak-kee, Chan Tak-fai, Lee Wai-tong, Chau Man-chi and Lee Shek-yau.

NAVY:—Robinson; Roughley, O'Regan; Honeywell, Hazard, Williams; Le Page, Hendy, Honeywell, Chapman and Birch.

LEAGUE GAMES OFF

The second division match between Kowloon and Kit Chee, scheduled for Chatham Road yesterday, did not take place owing to the non-arrival of Kowloon. The other league match between R.A.F. and 35th R.A. was also postponed.



PLAYERS FAREWELLED

In the pavilion after the match, Mr. W. E. Hollands, Chairman of the League Management Committee, on behalf of the Football Association, wished Messrs. Honeywell and Robinson of Royal Navy, who are leaving shortly, the best of luck in their new stations.

He said that both had always turned out when requested and had done a lot for charity. He was sure that the public, with whom they were well known, would miss them on the football field in future and he hoped to see them again soon.

Honeywell, Navy right-half played for the Colony against Manila two seasons ago and has been a regular player for Navy for a long time. He has played in a number of representative games during his stay in Hong Kong.

Robinson, one of the best goalkeepers Hong Kong has had for a long time has been in his best form this season and has played in several representative and charity games this season. He has always given good displays in goal and his departure will be regretted not only by Navy but by the football public.

HOME SOCCER FIXTURES

Following are the Home football fixtures for this week-end:

LONDON CUP

Aldershot v Crystal P.
Fulham v Brentford
Queen's P.R. v Chelsea
Clapton O. v Arsenal
Millwall v Reading
Tottenham v West Ham

FOOTBALL LEAGUE (SOUTH)

Brighton v Bournemouth
Portsmouth v Watford
Southend v Southampton

MIDLAND CUP

(Second Round)
Leicester v Notts F.
Lincoln v Mansfield
Northampton v Luton
W. Bromwich v Walsall

FOOTBALL LEAGUE (WAR CUP)

Preliminary Round
Bradford C. v Bolton
Southport v Crewe
Stockport v Blackpool
York v Wednesday

REGIONAL (NORTH)

Burnley v Blackburn
Blackburn v Bury
Manchester C. v Oldham
Newcastle v Middlesbrough
Rotherham v Doncaster

NEWS OF SENORITA DE ALVAREZ

Spanish Player's Welcome Return: Ranked No. 1 In Spain

WEEK-END SOCCER PROGRAMME

The following is the soccer programme for the coming week-end

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1

SENIOR SHIELD
Sing Tao v Middlesex
(Club, 4.15 p.m.)
South China v Club
(Caroline Hill, 4.15 p.m.)
Kwong Wah v Kowloon
(Kowloon, 4.15 p.m.)

JUNIOR SHIELD

Sing Tao "B" v Kit Chee
(Club, 2.45 p.m.)
Kwong Wah v International
(Kowloon, 2.45 p.m.)
Chinese A.S.C. v South China
(Caroline Hill, 2.45 p.m.)
R. Engineers v 36th R.A.
(Soakunpo, 4.15 p.m.)
30th R.A. v Signals
(Soakunpo, 2.45 p.m.)
R. A. M. C. v Police
(Causeway Bay, 2.45 p.m.)

FIRST DIVISION

Navy v Police
(Causeway Bay, 4.15 p.m.)

SECOND DIVISION

Club v R. A. O. C.
(St. Joseph's, 4.15 p.m.)

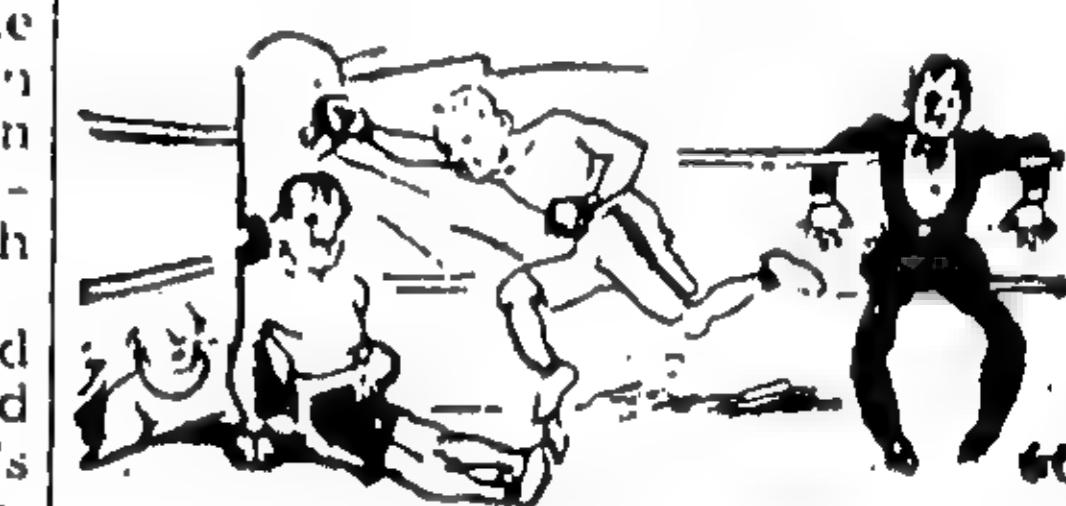
THIRD DIVISION

R. A. F. v 35th R.A.
(Chatham Road, 4.15 p.m.)

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2

SENIOR SHIELD
Combined R.A. v Eastern
(Soakunpo, 4.15 p.m.)

JUNIOR SHIELD
R. A. S. C. v 24th R.A.
(Soakunpo, 2.45 p.m.)
Eastern v Navy
(Caroline Hill, 4.15 p.m.)



BOXED YEARS WITHOUT FATHER'S KNOWLEDGE

Arthur Wyles joined the Army recently. That is the real name of Jimmy Vaughan, the Becontree light-weight who looked at one time as if he might develop into a champion.

Vaughan caused a stir last November when he failed to turn up for a fight at the Stadium Club with Tommy Hyams. frantic efforts were made to contact him by Manager Johnny Sharpe, but he could not be found.

It was learned next day when he turned up to second his brother at the club that he had been on A.R.P. duty and had been unable to get into touch with the promoter.

Vaughan took that name because he did not want his father to know he was a pro. He boxed many years before his father knew.



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RESIGNATION OF AN M.P.

House Of Commons Debates The Czech Assets Case

THAI BORDER ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS

Most of the representatives of French Indo-China and Thailand (Siam) who are to participate in the armistice negotiations arrived in Saigon yesterday, according to the "Domei" news agency in Tokyo.

This indicates that the negotiations will open to-day as scheduled.—Reuter.

S.M.C. RATEPAYERS' MEETING

While no date has yet been fixed for the next Shanghai Municipal Ratepayers' meeting, it is generally believed that it will be held with the next week, says a Shanghai message.

While the Japanese have agreed not to cause further disturbance, additional precautions are being considered to protect all present at the next meeting.—Central News.

SIKHS' CLAIMS

The executive committee of the Khalsa Defence of India League has decided to send a deputation under the leadership of the Maharajah of Patiala to wait

PREMIER ON HEART-BREAKING BUSINESS

A DEBATE WAS HELD in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon on the resignation of Mr. Robert Boothby, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Food, following an enquiry by a Select Committee into his conduct in connection with Czechoslovakian assets in Britain.

Mr. Boothby made a long statement, declaring his activities had been not only innocent but actually praiseworthy.

The important thing was to stop £17,000,000 going to the Nazis, and that was done. His main objectives were to prevent the money going to the Germans and to secure its distribution among Czech residents in Britain, many of whom otherwise would be penniless to-day.

"Looking back, the whole unfortunate business seems so unnecessary. A postscript to a letter, a sentence or two in conversation or a speech which could have altered neither facts nor the course of events, nor my conduct, were all that was required but it never occurred to me that they were necessary. Maybe I was thoughtless."

on the Commander-in-Chief to press the rights and claims of the Sikh community in respect to entrance into the Indian Army. The committee also resolved to constitute committees of the League all over the Punjab.—Reuter.

Commons Standard

"When I disclaimed financial interest to the Chancellor I was answering his charge that I and my committee were working for payment.

"It is not true that I received a single penny for anything I said or did with regard to the Czech claims."

The Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, moved that the House agreed with the Select Committee's report, which set a very high standard.

"We have to set a very high standard for the Commons and we have to try to live up to that standard."

Heart-Breaking Business

"The decision causes pain to all, especially to me, for Mr. Boothby has been one of my personal friends and supporters at lonely and difficult moments. His departure means the loss of a highly competent and industrious man.

"It is a heart-breaking business but I do not think the poignancy of our feeling can influence our course." — Reuter.

GENERALISSIMO'S EXPLANATION OF NEW FOURTH ARMY CASE

(Continued from Page 1.)
discipline prevailing in the Chinese armed forces.

Only Possible Course

"The incident under discussion is an exceedingly distressing case of military necessity. Far be it from me to construe it as a matter of gratification. It was something much to be ashamed of but the only course possible in the interests of the nation and resistance was reluctantly taken.

"Former cases of disobedience on the part of the New Fourth Army and of its clashes with other troops were passed over by me in silence though not denied, for the sake of keeping them a secret from foreigners and from the enemy. Such incidents cannot be concealed."

"My motives were firstly my concern for the good name of the troops, and hope for their reform and secondly to preserve intact the forces of resistance. But the new Fourth Army continued to take all manner of arbitrary action until it has become apparent that if it were not checked China would cease to be worthy of the name of a nation and that she would be powerless to make a success of the resistance."

Incident Now Closed

"In conclusion I have only to say that my action was dictated solely by my desire to strengthen the nation's capacity for resistance."

"The incident is now entirely closed in any shape and form."

"The conduct of the New Fourth Army and the punishment imposed have no bearing on the status of other sections of the National forces. There is absolutely no political party issue involved." — Reuter.

ITALIANS REPULSED

A MESSAGE FROM REUTER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT ON THE ALBANIAN FRONTIER SAYS THAT THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE WAS INTENSIFIED YESTERDAY ON THE NORTHERN FRONT FROM DEVOLI TO THE SHORES OF LAKE OKHRIDA.

The Italians, who are making increasing use of flame-throwers, everywhere were repulsed.

Artillery fire roared throughout the day, and Italian use of aeroplanes in support of operating troops and to attack Greek communications in the rear was more marked.—Reuter.

ITALIANS STAY ON GROUND

An R.A.F. Middle East communiqué states: "R.A.F. bomber aircraft continued attacks on enemy stores, landing grounds and lines of communication in Italian East Africa, Albania and Libya."

At Elbasan a force of bombers carried out another raid on military buildings and stores in the town, registering several direct hits. Considerable damage was caused and the target was enveloped in smoke when the raiders left.

In Italian East Africa our aircraft attacked railway stations at Keren and Aisha, seventy miles south-west of Jibuti, and a railway bridge and road east of Adarte, where the road was struck and bombs fell close to the bridge. Stores and warehouses at As-sabab and dispersed enemy aircraft at Gura were bombed.

Our fighters carried out offensive patrols without encountering any enemy.

The landing ground at Apollonia, in Libya, was raided on January 26th and again yesterday. From all operations our aircraft returned safely."—British Wireless.

STOP PRESS

An application for bail has been received by Mr. T. Horiochi, Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, on behalf of Mr. Yukichi Hayashi, President of the Japanese Ratepayers' Association, who shot and wounded Mr. W. J. Keswick, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

The application, submitted by the Japanese Amalgamated Association of Street Unions, was also addressed to the Chief of the Japanese Consular Police in whose custody Mr. Hayashi was placed after the shooting.—Reuter.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1941

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Generalissimo's Explanation Of New Fourth Army Case

Why Has Ciano Gone Off To The Wars?

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

Count Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, is off to the wars without an explanation as to how the second most powerful man in Italy could be spared from Rome.

And a wondering world can choose between these hypotheses—either Mussolini has found it advisable to spur Italian morale by sending his own son-in-law to battle or some major reorientation of the foreign policies which have guided Italy for the past half decade may be expected.—International News Service.

C.N.A.C. 'PLANE LOCATED

A pilot of the China National Aviation Corporation who returned to Hong Kong after locating the wreckage of the company's tri-motored Ford transport which crashed near Kian, Kiangsi, on Friday night, reports that one wing of the plane was sheared off in the crash, but that the fuselage appeared to be intact.

The rescue plane was unable to land near the wreckage which is located on a steep mountainside. Further investigation of the condition of the plane and its occupants was made impossible by a fall of snow which had partially covered the wreckage. Two officials of the company's Hong Kong office were landed in a town near the spot and are on their way to the scene of the accident, but the local office so far has not received any reports from these investigators.

The transport left Hong Kong on Friday evening on a chartered flight for the interior, with pilot Bernard Wong at the controls, K. C. Wu as co-pilot, and P. L. Chang as radio operator. Another company employee being transferred to an office in interior China and an employee of the establishment chartering the plane were also on board.

C.N.A.C. officials here declared themselves worried by the absence of reports from the pilot and crew of the plane. Mr. Wong is one of the company's veteran pilots. American-born and American-trained, and has flown on its lines for eight years.—Central News.

GERMAN INVASION IN APRIL

It is the considered opinion of some of the best-informed American circles in Washington that Germany will attempt to invade Britain in April or May, but that Britain will beat off the attack with American help and go on to win the war.

This opinion is apparently based on the latest authoritative reports from Europe.

It is believed that Hitler will use an air force of 35,000 planes, including new types not yet in use, and that he will largely depend on torpedo-carrying aircraft against British naval units.—Reuter.

NAZIS TRY TO PUT ONE OVER

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

It was disclosed in Washington yesterday that in a surprise reversal of previous policy the German Government has advised the State Department that it is willing to release 450,000 political and racial refugees providing they go directly to the United States.

In New York, Rabbi Wise, President of the American Jewish

Outspoken Statement On Discipline

A LENGTHY STATEMENT by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on the disbandment of the new Fourth Route (Communist) Army on the south bank of the Yangtze River early this month, and a vigorous denial of Japanese reports of civil war or an unfavourable turn in international events, were contained in an address delivered at Sunday's weekly memorial meeting which was released last night in Chungking.

Referring to reports of civil war, the Generalissimo declared that in China to-day there was absolutely unanimity of purpose among both the people and the armed forces.

Questions of maintenance of wartime discipline and obedience to military discipline have no relation whatever to such a possibility.

"So far from the effect being, as the Japanese foolishly attempt to convey, foreign countries will be inspired with respect for us by observing our ability to put down insubordination without hesitation or trepidation, despite the difficulties attendant on such action under conditions imposed by active prosecution of the war."

A Precedent

After pointing out the there is no more essential factor required for victory than reliable execution of orders to exercise discipline," Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek stated that the measures taken by the Government in regard to the new Fourth Route Army were in no way peculiar.

He recalled similar punishment of Chinese generals like General Han Fu-chu, General Li Fu-ying and General Shih Yu-san in the past three years for various offences against discipline.

After charging the new Fourth Route Army of "attacking a body of comrades in arms, with disobedience to orders and rebellious gestures, the Generalissimo declared: "I am entrusted with the power of directing the national armies and if I fail to enforce discipline with due rigour, yielding to any private susceptibilities

Congress, declared, the reported proposal was intended to hurt the United States and was made "with the certainty of absolute and ignominious rejection."

In London, officials were surprised and a spokesman said Britain would not assist such a programme.

He added: "The figure of 450,000 probably represents those whom Germany would be very glad to see out of the way if only because it is difficult to feed them."—International News Service.

REPORT OF JAPANESE DEMANDS ON THAILAND

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

It is reported that Japan is presenting demands on Thailand and Indo-China with a view to extending political and economic activities in those countries.

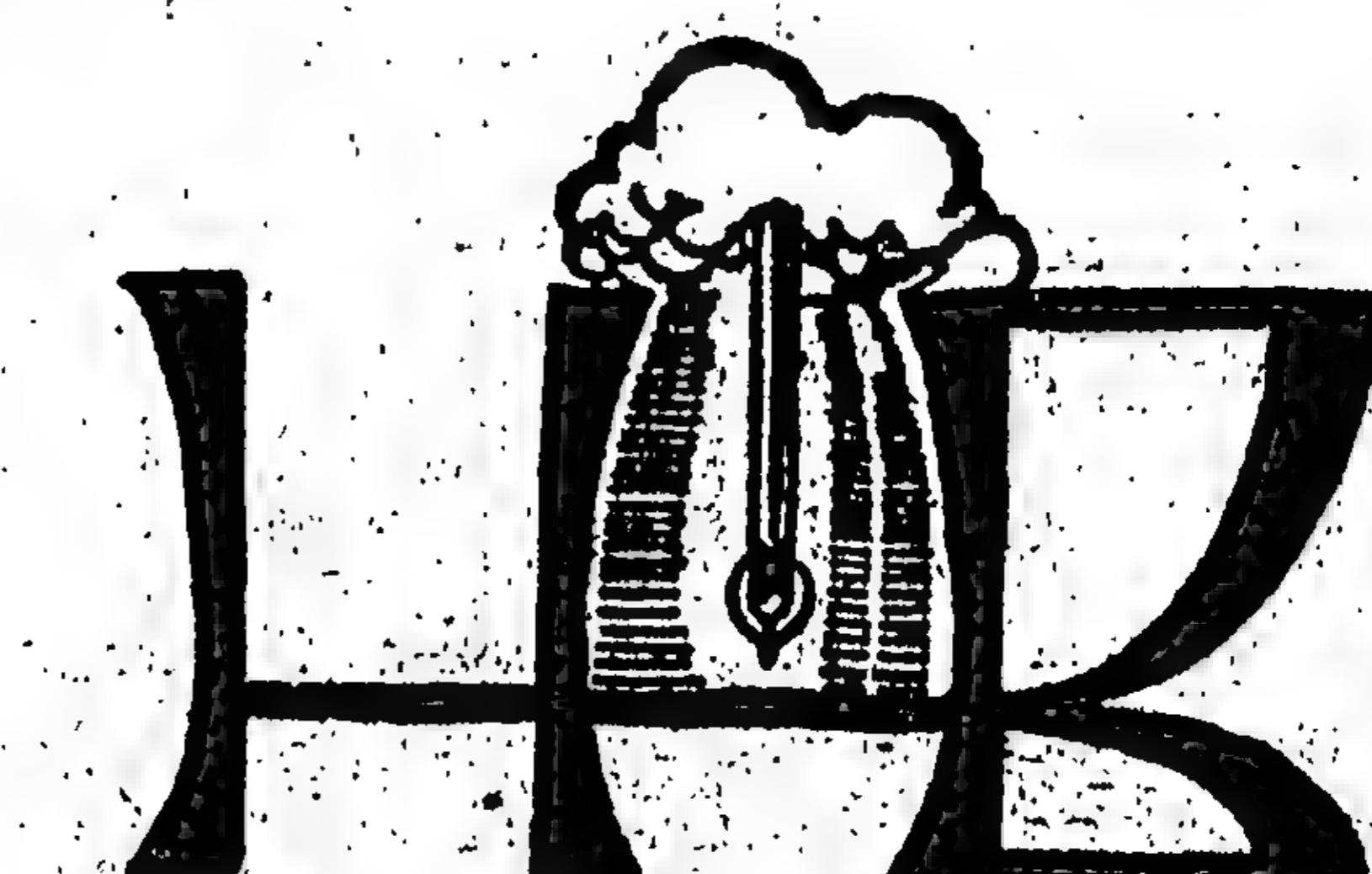
With respect to the Dutch East Indies, Japan is said to be demanding the exploitation of certain unoccupied islands, where Japanese industries are to be set up. A lower tariff in favour of Japanese goods is also demanded.—International News Agency.

CLOSING ON DERNA

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

IT WAS ANNOUNCED IN CAIRO LAST NIGHT THAT BRITISH FORCES HAVE CLOSED IN ON DERNA AND ARE PREPARING TO LAUNCH THE FINAL ASSAULT ON AGORDAT, KEY TO RAIL AND ROAD COMMUNICATIONS IN ERITREA.—INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE.

HAVE AN H.B.—



—AND THEN TRY!

AIR WAR AT SEA

Struggle Between Luftwaffe And British Fleet Confidence In The Navy's Fighting Power

(By Reuter's Air Correspondent)

FULL CONFIDENCE IN THE CONTINUED FIGHTING POWER OF THE BRITISH FLEET WAS EXPRESSED YESTERDAY IN THE FIRST COMMENT BY A HIGH BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER ON THE AIR WAR AT SEA SINCE THE BATTLE OF THE STRAITS OF SICILY BEGAN.

Among observations he made against the background of the struggle between the German air force and British warships in the Central Mediterranean was this:

"Air action will not seriously hamper the power of the Navy so long as you have enough aircraft-carriers. Our continued operations in the Mediterranean, despite both the German and Italian air forces, prove this."

LUFTWAFFE CATCHES A TARTAR

An Admiralty communiqué states: "It is now known that on Saturday, January 25 an enemy aircraft was engaged by H.M. Trawlers Strathrannock and Philippe and seen to be repeatedly hit. Crippled and on fire the enemy jettisoned its bombs and disappeared into the mist in an easterly direction.

On Sunday afternoon, January 26, attacks were made by aircraft on shipping off the East Coast.

In addition to the JU88 shot down by H.M. Trawler Calvani already announced, H.M.S. Wallace and H.M. Drifters Fisher Boy and Reids were in action with the enemy and it is known that at least two aircraft, an ME110 and a JU88, were destroyed by them.

One body and one injured prisoner were recovered from the wreckage of one aircraft. From the other, which was shot down in flames, there were no survivors. No damage or casualties were sustained by H.M. ships.

Enemy aircraft were also successfully engaged by anti-aircraft guns of merchantmen and one enemy aircraft of a type not identified was destroyed by them. One vessel received some damage from a near miss but reached port in safety" — British Wireless.

WILLKIE IN LONDON

BOTH DURING YESTERDAY MORNING AND AFTERNOON MEETINGS WITH PROMINENT BRITISH PERSONALITIES MR. WENDELL WILLKIE HEARD A.A. GUNS FIRING AT GERMAN RAIDERS OVER LONDON.

After inspecting bomb damage to St. Paul's Cathedral Mr. Willkie visited the Bank of England and met the Governor, Mr. Montagu Norman. Later he saw Labour Leader in the Churchill Government, Mr. Attlee and Mr. Greenwood, and listened to the Prime Minister speaking in the Commons.

Mr. Willkie then visited Cardinal Hinsley, Archbishop of Westminster, and dined last night with Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production. — British Wireless.

By the very nature of the Fleet's continued action, he added, there must be a reverse, as in the case of the cruiser Southampton and the aircraft-carrier Illustrious.

In this officer's view there is very little danger of the capital ship being sunk by bombing attack, for it is able to take such heavy punishment.

Discussing the relative merits of British and German air action at sea the spokesman contended that in the Skua Britain had the finest dive-bomber in the world.

Bergen Success

Skua aircraft sank a German cruiser of the Koenigsberg class at Bergen in April last year, thus achieving the first known success against a major naval unit in the history of naval warfare.

Of sixteen bombs dropped three found their mark, which demonstrated the accuracy of bombing against intense anti-aircraft fire.

Britain recognised that dive-bombing might in time become too expensive and the Admiralty had put its faith in the torpedo as a naval aircraft's primary weapon for two decades.

The torpedo was more deadly than the bomb, as it went for the most vulnerable part of a warship — below the water-line.

Supreme Types

Maintenance of this policy had provided a notable success against the Italians, though it had not been attributed to the Fleet Air Arm. The attack was carried out in daylight and there were no British casualties.

Two Italian submarines, a depot ship and a gunboat went to the bottom.

Essential characteristic of torpedo-carrying aircraft was their manoeuvrability, and in this respect the Swordfish and Albacore types were supreme anywhere in the world.

Romba Sinkings

I understand that the Fleet Air Arm's achievement refers to the bald official announcement of an attack made on August 22 last.

Warships were lying in Bomba roadstead, in Libya. One torpedo sank an anchored submarine.

The other three warships were lying alongside each other. A second submarine and a gunboat were on the outside and the depot ship in the middle.

The two remaining torpedoes crashed into the submarine and gunboat and as a result of the explosion the depot ship also caught fire and sank. — Reuter.

Luftwaffe And British Fleet



THE BARRAGE THE NAZIS DON'T LIKE—An officer in command of an anti-aircraft battery, checking over the ammunition while the gun is cleaned in readiness for another barrage. During the recent all-night raids, the enemy aircraft have met one of the fiercest barrages ever known. (Copyright, Fox).

DISAPPEARANCE OF INDIAN LEFTIST

The disappearance of Subhas Chandra Bose, well-known Indian Congress Leftist leader, in Calcutta continues. Relatives ascribe the disappearance to a sudden religious impulse.

Bose was due to appear before the court in connection with a seven-months old case against him and when he failed to appear the court issued a warrant. — Reuter.

IRON GUARD HEAD FLEES RUMANIA

ALL RUMANIAN passports must be stamped with a special visa before their owners can leave the country, according to a decree issued by General Antonescu, the Premier, in Bucharest yesterday.

The order includes diplomats.

Presumably it aims at preventing the escape of certain persons wanted by Government for their share in the abortive Iron Guard revolt.

Press reports received in Belgrade yesterday state that Horia Sima is now definitely known to have fled from Rumania instead of being arrested, as previously reported.

Haul Of Arms

Meanwhile, the military authorities claim to have made a huge haul of arms from the rebels and to have evacuated 10,000 rebels, including 1,000 armed and trained.

King Michael and the Queen Mother have given 500,000 lei for the fund for the benefit of the families of soldiers killed in the Revolt.

General Antonescu is suffering from influenza. — Reuter.

ITALIAN CAPTIVES FOR AFRICA

The South African Government has agreed to accommodate 20,000 Italian prisoners captured in the Western Desert in order to spare ships which would be needed to convey them to India.

The British Government is paying all costs. — Reuter.

MORE THAN JUST A GESTURE

COMMENTING ON Lord Halifax's arrival the American paper Youngstown "Daily Vindicator" says the meeting with President Roosevelt had a deeper meaning than a mere generous gesture.

Symbolically the meeting took place on the sea, chief defence against aggression for both England and America.

on the relations which it is his mission and duty to advance.

The battleship King George V is a reminder of Britain as the confident ruler of the oceans. The "Providence Journal" says the meeting was a dramatic symbol of friendship between the two countries.

The "Atlanta Journal" declares Lord Halifax stands for the best traditions of English freedom, culture and statesmanship. His coming augurs well for good understanding and for fruitful results. — Reuter.

"EMPRESS" LINER SAFE IN PORT

The liner "Empress of Australia" was almost certainly in harbour, it was pointed out in London yesterday, when the alleged attack on her took place.

An S.O.S. said to have come from the ship, stated she was in a position some 200 miles west of Dakar.

This would mean the nearest British port would be Freetown, Sierra Leone, about 800 miles away, and thus the ship could not possibly have reached a British port during the time between the alleged S.O.S. and the announcement that the ship was safe.

It is suggested the Germans most probably were anxious to blow up the whereabouts of the "Empress of Australia" and sent out a fictitious S.O.S. in the hope of learning this. — Reuter.

ITALIANS MAY MAKE STAND

British Forces Closing In On Agordat Positions

Fascists Harassed By Tank Units

AFTER THEIR HASTY 100-MILE RETREAT INTO ERITREA FROM THE SUDANESE FRONTIER THERE ARE SIGNS THAT THE ITALIANS FINALLY HAVE DECIDED TO OFFER RESISTANCE AT AGORDAT, AN IMPORTANT TOWN ON THE RAILWAY RUNNING TO THE RED SEA.

British motorised forces and infantry, meanwhile, are closing in on the Italian positions in the plains around the town.

It is thought that the speed of the Italian withdrawal may have resulted in some disorganisation among their forces, especially as they evidently have been pushed back further than they originally intended.

An Italian column numbering 1,500 to 2,000, streaming east from the frontier post at Umm-Haggar, in the south-west corner of Eritrea, is stated to be in a decidedly uncomfortable position.

It continues to be pushed by British mobile units as it retreats along a single road on the bank of the Setit River, near the Abyssinian frontier.

THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

British operations on all four fronts in Africa are making satisfactory progress.

Yesterday's Cairo communiqué said: Libya: the concentration of our forces in the Derna area is continuing.

Eritrea: while operations in the Agordat-Barentu area are progressing satisfactorily our troops continue to press the Italian forces retreating from Umm-Haggar. A further 100 prisoners have been captured, making a total of over 1,200 to date.

Abyssinia: east of Memm the situation remains unchanged.

Italian Somaliland: our patrols are again active.—Reuter.

DARING FREE FRENCH COUP

(By Gordon Young, Reuter's Special Correspondent)

WHILE THE BRITISH Imperial Forces were carrying all before them in their drive along the Libyan coast, the Free French Forces, it is learned, carried out a daring, successful raid on a strategically important group of oases in the heart of the Libyan Desert.

In the middle of January, a small Free French Force drawn from a crack camel corps and equipped also with mechanised transport, which had secretly assembled behind the frontier of French Equatorial Africa, began a 300-mile journey across the desert waste.

They were moving up, for an attack on the oases at Fezzan which the Italians were using as an air base to keep watch over Free French territories in French Equatorial Africa.

Travelling nearly 100 miles a day, the French force escaped observation from the air and took the Italian garrison completely by surprise.

The Italians were 500 strong and the French troops, consisting of soldiers from the Tibesti and Taureg Saharan tribes, under French officers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Colonna Dorano, were greatly outnumbered.

Skunked In Fort

Nevertheless, the Italians immediately withdrew from the fort in the centre of the town leaving the Free French to destroy at will the aerodrome, hangars, workshops and other installations together with a number of aircraft on the ground.

The French carried out the work of destruction unhindered throughout the day while the enemy remained behind the walls of the fort.

The French withdrew at nightfall after their work was finished, but Lieutenant-Colonel Dorano had fallen a victim to a sniper's bullet.

Very few French were wounded and they brought back a score of Italian prisoners.—Reuter.

SOVIET ACCUSES FINLAND

A reminder that they are living in a frontier republic and must strive unreasingly to strengthen the country's defences was uttered by M. Kuusinen, President of the Supreme Council of the Kainuu-Finnish Soviet Republic, speaking in Petrozavodsk yesterday at a meeting marking the anniversary of Lenin's death.

M. Kuusinen declared that the "White Guards" who are saying they are striving to maintain friendly relations with the



A German bomber returning after taking part in an early morning raid on London the other day was shot down on the outskirts. The plane crashed on a row of houses setting fire to one of them, and broke into pieces. Attempts had been made to disguise the plane which had the swastika blacked over. The yellow nose indicating that the plane belonged to Goering's picked squadron had also been painted over. Photo shows wreckage of the plane. (Copyright, Fox).

DR. JOHN BAKER IN CHUNGKING

Dr. John Earl Baker, head of the American Red Cross Relief Unit to China, arrived in Chungking from Hong Kong by plane yesterday. He will stay in Chungking about a week during which he will confer with the Chinese government authorities on relief affairs.—Central News.

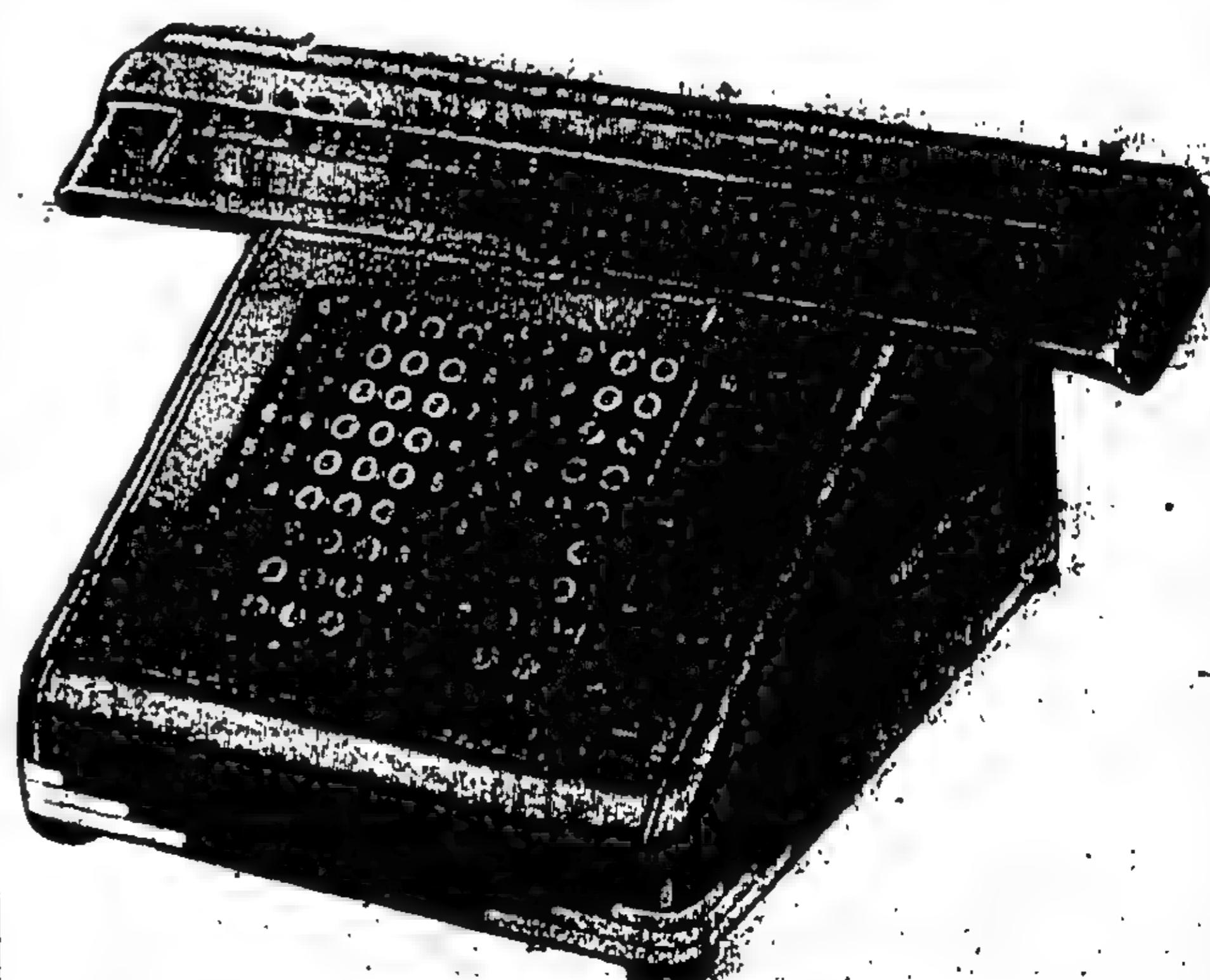
TROOPS IGNORE ARMISTICE

Despite the official armistice, which was due to take effect at 10 a.m., fighting between Thailand and French Indo-China continued all yesterday.

A communiqué issued in Bangkok states Japan has been informed of this.—Reuter.

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M-G-M Picture

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Oberland China Mail
which gives all the News there IS —
Both Local and Coastal

STEADY TRICKLE OF GERMAN 'PLANES OVER EAST COAST

THE GERMAN AIR FORCE sent a steady trickle of 'planes over the eastern and south-eastern counties of England yesterday, after leaving London and most of Britain severely alone for eight consecutive nights and almost all the intervening hours of daylight.

An Air Ministry communiqué issued last evening stated it was believed some of the lone raiders were fulfilling the purpose of reconnaissance to report on the weather.

The London area had four alerts. After the third a basket of incendiary bombs fell in one district.

Trolley-buses were held up while wardens, police and civilians, benefiting from the experience of the recent fire-raising attempts by night, quickly put out the incendiaries with sandbags conveniently resting against lamp-posts and at street corners.

Bombs Through The Clouds

Several high explosives were dropped in a residential area and considerable damage was done to houses, but there were no serious casualties other than one woman killed while walking in the street.

An Air Ministry communiqué says a number of enemy aircraft crossed the south coast and flew over south-east England during the afternoon.

They dropped bombs through the clouds but no important damage was reported and there were very few casualties.

In the morning an enemy aircraft dropped several bombs at a point in the Eastern Counties, causing little damage and no casualties.—Reuter.

KING WITH THE R.A.F.

The King, who is one of the busiest men in Britain's war effort, yesterday, accompanied by the Queen, had a long talk with Air Marshal W. Sholto Douglas, Commander-in-Chief of the Fighter Command, about night fighters and the difficulties about intercepting enemy bombers at night.

The King talked to a young squadron-leader, commander of one of the crack night fighter squadrons, who told him, "I think we may be going to be much more successful in the future, Sir."

All this happened in the pilots' rest-room at an R.A.F. fighter-station which culminated in a two-day tour during which Their Majesties visited five aerodromes in the R.A.F. Bomber and Fighter Commands.—Reuter.

COLONY ELLIS ISLE ESCAPE

THE FIRST ESCAPE FROM HONG KONG'S ELLIS ISLAND (THE IMMIGRATION DEPOT AT THE CHINA MERCHANTS NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PREMISES IN CONNAUGHT ROAD WEST) OCCURRED YESTERDAY MORNING.

The man who escaped was Lee Ying-wa, aged 25 years, who was detained by Immigration officials when he failed to produce the necessary documents for entry into the Colony.

He arrived here in a river-boat from Macao on Monday.

THE BACK DOOR TO GERMANY

After a conference with Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, for nearly an hour yesterday Lord Halifax told newsmen he expected to take up with the State Department in the immediate future the question of exports to Russia.

Britain, he said, believes these exports are replacing Soviet shipments to Germany.

Lord Halifax declared that "a considerable amount" of American goods have been shipped to Russia, and "there may be many more in future."

The Ambassador said he believed shipments were also being made to Russia from Latin-American countries.—Reuter.

General of the Peruvian Government to Hong Kong.

Mr. Charles Perry, technical assistant of the Imperial Chemical Industries.

Mr. Colin Robertson, architect, Hong Kong Government.

Mr. Robert Shaw, architect, Hong Kong Government.

Mr. G. Stokes, of Messrs. Dodge and Company.

Mr. William Williamson, of the Hong Kong Police Force,

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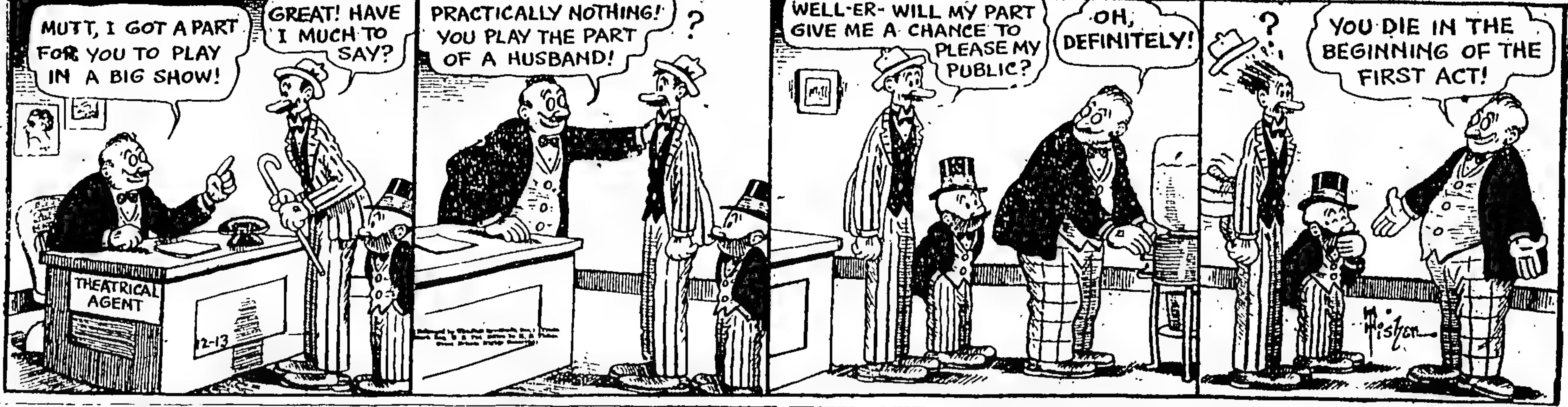
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RKO Radio Picture
REINOLD COLEMAN, GINGER ROGERS
LUCKY PARTNERS.

By BUD FISHER

MUTT AND JEFF



URGENCY OF AID TO BRITAIN

THE COLLAPSE of France had doubled Britain's financial liabilities, declared the Secretary of Treasury, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the Lease and Lend Bill in Washington yesterday.

Britain, he said, had taken over all French contracts in the United States, although she no longer had the help of French money to pay for them.

British gold and other dollar assets had been depleted by \$2,316,000,000 in the first six months of the war.

Mr. Morgenthau told the committee that British purchasers of war material had virtually stopped in December.

Urging speedy approval of the Bill he declared it was a necessity demonstrated by a telephone conversation which he had on Monday.

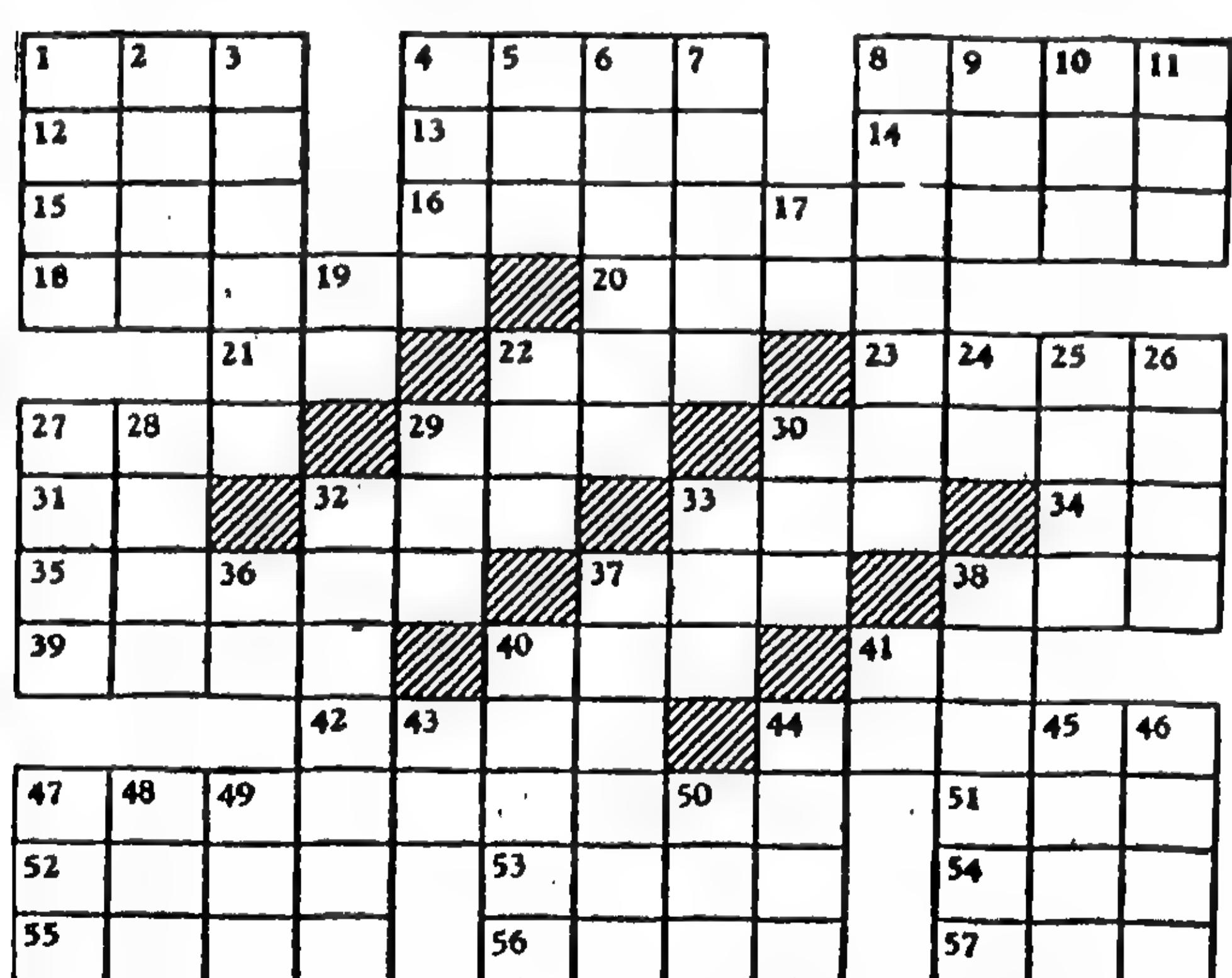
'Plane Order

"Mr. Knudsen (Director-General of the Committee to speed up United States arms production) called me up and asked if something could not be done to

BRITISH SUB.
LOST

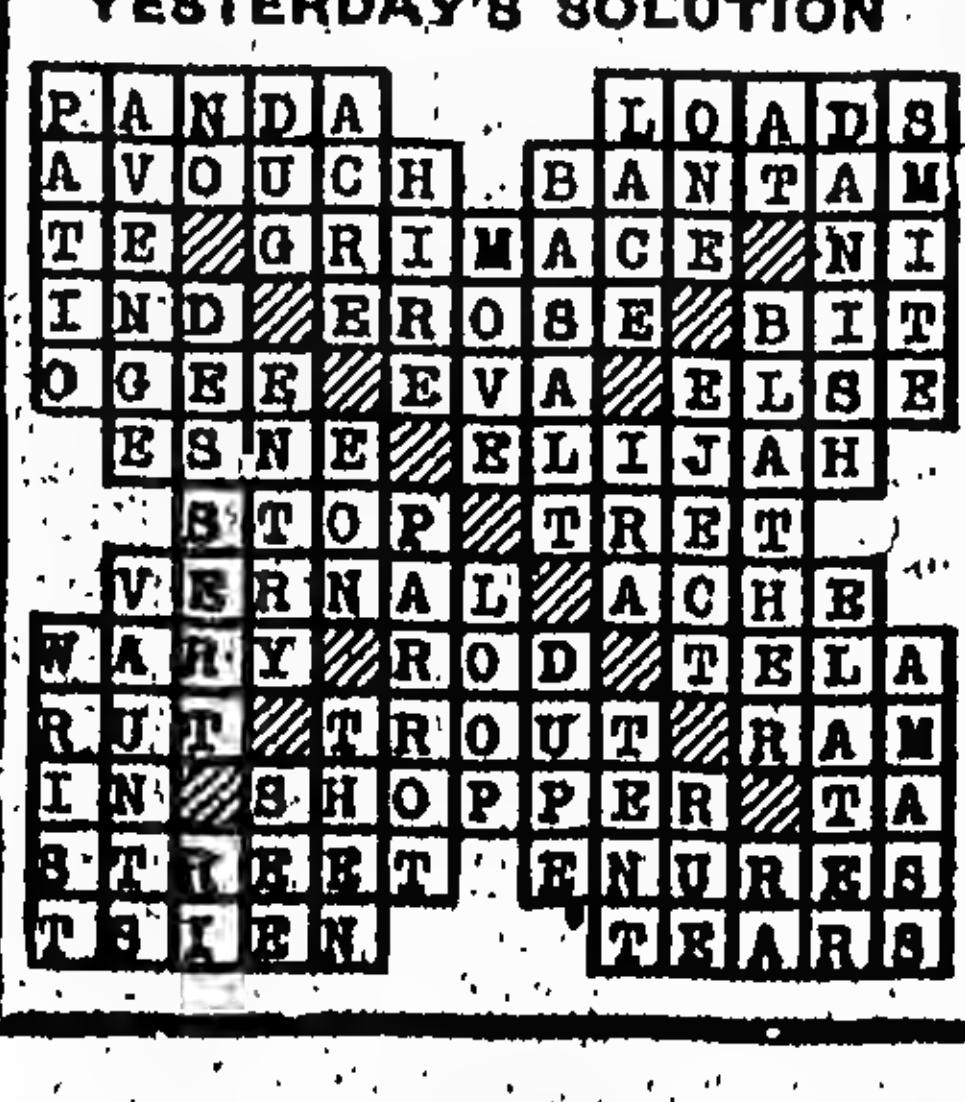
An Admiralty communiqué issued in London yesterday announces that the British submarine Triton is overdue and must be considered lost. Next of kin have been informed. — Reuter.

OUR 10-MINUTE CROSS-WORD



HORIZONTAL
1 Poetic contraction
4 Glacial ridges
8 Neat
12 Fish sauce
13 To make a shrill sound
14 Teutonic alphabetic character
15 Boring tool
16 Advantageous
18 Crow-like bird
20 Biblical country
21 Part of "to be"
22 Owns
23 Indigo dye-plant
27 Sped
29 Beetle
30 Harsh
31 Symbol for actinium
32 To petition
33 Colloquial
34 Babylonian deity
35 Form
37 To knock
38 Distant
39 Persian elf
40 Limb
41 Pronoun
42 Innermost
43 Sanctuary

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION



VERTICAL
1 Former ruler
2 Western state
3 Located in the woods
4 To begin
5 Number
6 To seem
7 Tall grasses
8 Principal
9 To regret
10 Caravansary
11 Encountered
12 To act
13 Printer's measure
14 Diggig implement
15 Greek letter
16 Mental image
17 Ancient king of England
18 To grate
19 Pain
20 Owing
21 Container
22 To grow into a long slender stalk
23 Silence
24 Land measure
25 To dwell
26 Warded off
27 Not widespread
28 Interjection
29 Molten lava
30 Unit of force
31 To apportion
32 Bring forth young
33 Flightless bird
34 To recede
35 Profound
36 Decade

CHARGE OF ILL-TREATING "CONCHIES"

The War Minister, Captain Margesson, has decided that one officer and six N.C.O.'s, against whom allegations of ill-treating conscientious objectors had been made, be tried by court martial.

In announcing the decision in the Commons yesterday Captain Margesson said the House would appreciate he could not make a further statement while the matter was sub judice. — Reuter.

Hitler's Reply To Petain

The Count de Brion, Vichy Government representative in Paris, has returned to Paris from Germany with Hitler's reply to the message sent him by Marshal Petain last month, according to the Swiss radio yesterday.

Marshal Petain's message, which is understood to have concerned the Marshal's conditions for Franco-German cooperation, was transmitted to Hitler by the Vichy Minister of Marine, Admiral Darlan, when he visited Paris during Christmas week.

Previously there had been a crop of unconfirmed reports that Hitler had made far-reaching demands, mainly concerning the future of the French Fleet. — Reuter.

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LONDON TRAMS BOMBED: GIRLS TO RESCUE

REUNITED AFTER 22 YEARS

GIRLS TORE their clothing into strips to bandage the victims of a German bomb which wrecked three crowded trams in a London street. Several people, including a tram driver, a conductor, and a woman passenger aged about thirty, were killed. Others were injured.

A few seconds after the bomb had fallen, a score of rescuers, mostly women, were tearing at the wreckage to free the trapped passengers. By the roadside, amid broken glass and splintered wood, girls knelt giving first aid.

When first aid squads arrived the voluntary "nurses" had banded a dozen casualties.

A police officer told a reporter: "Injured people were scattered all over the roadway."

"Others were screaming for help from the wreckage of the trams."

"A Fine Job"

A small army, mostly girls who had been on their way to work when the "Alert" sounded and had taken cover, were helping to treat them.

"The girls did a fine job of work. As soon as the first-aid parties arrived, most of them picked up their handbags and went on to work."

The trams were drawn up close together near traffic lights. The bomb hit the rear of the first tram and the front of the second. They were crushed like concertinas.

Windows and woodwork were blown out of other trams. Broken seats were hurled into the roadway.

Blast shattered the windows of buses in the same street. Passers-by were injured by flying fragments.

"The raider must have been in a hurry to get rid of his bombs" said a passer-by. "At least three were dropped in this area."

Too Enthusiastic

"Fortunately, a lot of people had taken cover when they heard gunfire near. But several were still about and there were a number of injuries from flying glass."

Post Warden C. E. Ephgrave said: "The public were splendid. But they were so enthusiastic that after a time they proved a hindrance and we had to cordon off the area."

"Many of the passengers — the trams were practically full of workers — suffered from shock and were treated for this and minor injuries at first-aid posts."

As the bomb hit the trams another demolished a shop with flats above.

In a short time one body was recovered from the debris.

Passers-by were injured by flying glass and several cars were severely damaged.

This happened during London's second "Alert" of the day.

About a hundred raiders, fighter-bombers, crossed the coast during the day's raids but few singly or in groups of two or three managed to elude the British fighters and reach the capital.

There were fights over several districts in London's outskirts.

Two bombs were dropped in a London district in quick succession and demolished two houses. There was only one minor casualty.

Dawn Attack

Two little girls had only just left their house, which was hit, and were waiting at the bus stop outside on their way to school. Three bombs fell close to a sporting building. Glass was scattered over 100 yards in all directions.

Several people are believed to have lost their lives.

When H.E. bombs were dropped in another London area during the afternoon, four men are believed to have been killed.

One bomb fell near a canteen where girls were having lunch. All escaped injury.

London's day began with a dive-bombing attack on an area on the outskirts at dawn.

It was light enough for early morning workers to see the plane clearly as it came down to drop its load of six bombs.

Part of a commercial building was wrecked, and houses were damaged.

One of the houses collapsed.

Rescue workers searched for a man and his wife and child who

are thought to have been sleeping in a downstairs room.

They may, however, have been spending the night with friends.

GRACIE WILL STAY BRITISH

Gracie Fields has lost her unwanted Italian citizenship.

Her husband, Monty Banks, received his final American citizenship papers. They were sent to him under his real name of Mario Blanco.

Monty's naturalisation, under American law, does not make Gracie an American citizen. Gracie has the option of remaining British.

Returning from her Canadian tour, she said: "I have no intention for the moment of becoming a United States citizen."

She said she was contemplating having a Broadway musical show early in the spring, 75 per cent. of the profits of which would go to British war charities.

After this show she will be at the disposal of the British Government, and will do whatever it thinks best for the British cause. She will devote all her time to war relief work.

ANXIOUS FOR FRIEND — KILLED

After a number of bombs had dropped near her home in a south coast town, Miss Lilian Brown, twenty-eight, went to the house of a friend nearby to see if she was safe.

While she was there a bomb fell on the friend's house and wrecked it. Miss Brown was found dead in the ruins, and her friend was taken to hospital injured.

20,000 IDEAS TO WIN THE WAR

SINCE THE WAR started more than 20,000 inventions designed to win the war have been sent to the Air Ministry and Ministry of Aircraft Production. Mr. D. R. Pye, Director of Scientific Research, Ministry of Aircraft Production, made that disclosure in a B.B.C. talk.

He revealed that it was partly due to a suggestion made to him a few months ago by a private inventor that the incendiary leaf was evolved.

But not all the suggestions submitted had such a practical application.

There was, for example, the optimist who wanted to freeze the clouds and mount anti-aircraft guns upon them.

Then there was the wonderful helicopter, worked by a perpetual motion engine, for carrying searchlights, guns and men to colossal heights.

load of six bombs.

Part of a commercial building was wrecked, and houses were damaged.

One of the houses collapsed.

Rescue workers searched for a man and his wife and child who

are thought to have been sleeping in a downstairs room.

They may, however, have been spending the night with friends.

War is having one unexpected result on social life in Wales — it is bringing together again married couples who have been separated for as long as two decades.

One very unusual reunion story has just been brought to light in a Glamorgan coal valley.

During the last war a soldier in a Welsh battalion came home on leave in 1918 to find that his wife had left home, taking with her their two children, two sons.

After the war, when he returned to civilian life, the man got in touch with his wife and asked her to return to him. She refused, and, until a few weeks ago, they lived apart — the husband in Wales and the wife and two sons in London.

Some weeks ago the husband received a letter from his wife. In it she asked him if he would provide a home for his daughter-in-law and three children, the wife and children of his eldest son, who was in the Forces.

The man had not seen his son since he was a baby, and did not know he was married and the father of three children. For several days the man thought about his wife's request. Then he went to London, saw his wife, and brought her and their daughter-in-law and her children to Wales.

Since then his soldier son has visited them, while the other son, employed in Birmingham, has spent several week-ends with them.

WELSH TENOR RAID VICTIM

The well-known Welsh tenor, Mr. Edeyrn Jones, member of the B.B.C. Men's Chorus, and a native of Edeyrn, Caernarvonshire, has been killed in an air raid in the London area.

"PARTING" SHOT

Man at Highgate Police Court: I can pay now, but I do hope you will let me have the comfort of the money in my pocket for a little while longer.

The most numerous group of ideas, said Mr. Pye, was that suggested by the need of the moment. A few months ago it was schemes for coping with the parachutist. Just now the problem was how to tackle enemy bombers after dark. Now that the air war was really upon us ideas were pouring in at the rate of about 3,000 per week. They came from people all over Britain and the Dominions, and other countries abroad as well. Every letter and memorandum that came in had to be scrutinised to see whether it contained an idea or the germ of an idea which might help to win the war.

CHINA MAIL

WINDSOR HOUSE

BRITAIN AFIELD

The most significant aspect of the new trade agreement between Britain and Turkey is that it reflects the confidence in Britain's position. It registers the recent gains for British prestige. One of the most discouraging tasks facing the Churchill Government must have been that of repairing the damage done to Britain's cause through the earlier giving of guarantees that could not be backed up. In the diplomatic scramble that preceded the war such guarantees may have been a necessary part of a desperate game. But, failing to prevent the outbreak of war, they became tremendous liabilities for Britain.

One of these guarantees went to Turkey. Likewise a trade agreement was arranged between Britain and its friend in the Eastern Mediterranean. That agreement was intended to bolster Turkey's political position by making the Turks less dependent on German markets and to deprive the Nazis of Turkish products. It was a double-edged tactic in Britain's economic war against the Third Reich. But the edges began to dull as Nazi victories in Poland, Norway, the Lowlands and France left Britain alone in its own island fortress.

The Turks continued to trade heavily with Germany. Recent figures indicated that Turkish trade with the Third Reich had been more than five times as great as that with Britain. And Ankara has clung to neutrality. Meanwhile the journeys of Franz von Papen, German Ambassador, between Berlin and Ankara, have been spoken Germany's unrelenting diplomatic activity in Turkey.

Behind the new Anglo-Turkish agreement would seem to lie an increasing confidence in Britain's ability to survive as a world power. The trade agreement is one answer that Turkey can make to German pressures. It is not likely that Turkey will abruptly cut its commerce with Germany. But the Turks are able to conduct that commerce on terms more favourable to themselves, less favourable to the Nazis, than they could were no other markets open to them.

Not only does a British market exist, despite Nazi

By the time these words appear in print an attempt may have been made by the Germans to invade the British Isles. At the moment of writing one does not know what the morrow will bring forth, and all that is possible is to examine the trend of the contest in the air which has been in progress.

It is obvious to all parties that a hostile landing in Great Britain is only possible if the enemy can win a temporary and at the very least a local superiority in the air, and that this superiority must be fairly complete for the time and at the chosen spot. Another necessity is to neutralise in some way, either by force or by evasion, the opposition of the Royal Navy, but in this article it is the air aspect which it is proposed to examine.

The problem before an invading enemy must be to convey his troops across the sea in surface craft (air-borne troops can only be ancillaries at the best), to seize some point on the British coast and secure it against the efforts of the defending forces during the disembarkation, and afterwards to maintain a connection between that spot and the main base on the Continent. The enemy may hope to accomplish the first part of this either by force or by surprise, or by a combination of the two. The naval superiority of Britain is such that to effect a surprise seems even more necessary in this than in most other warlike operations.

Surprise, however, is not a possibility so long as the British reconnaissance aircraft can observe and report concentrations of barges and other shipping in the continental ports, as they are able to do at present. On the strength of these reports the Navy can make its dispositions and the Bomber Command of the Royal Air Force can attack the concentrations, as it has been doing. Unless the Coastal Command and the Bomber Command of the R.A.F. can be effectively put out of action, the invading force has a very poor chance of even making a start.

If, none the less, the start were made, if the sea were crossed without crippling loss, and the landing-point reached, the problem before the Germans would be something like this. They could not use their artillery until it had been disembarked, and so their bombers must play the part of artillery during the disembarkation. They would probably try to lay down a box barrage of bombs round the landing point so as to hold the British Army at a distance. Their bombers would have to be protected by fighters, and at the same time the German fighters would have the task of keeping the British bombers away from the disembarking German troops. That could only be done if the German fighters were very sure of their ability to master the British fighters completely. They feel no such confidence. Nothing which has happened so far in this war suggests that such a mastery is possible.

Incidentally, German difficulties would be increased if the landing were attempted at a spot outside the effective range of the Messerschmidt 109 fighter. This consideration narrows down the area within which an attempted landing is probable.

The German problem then resolves itself into this: the Coastal Command must be deprived of its eyes and the Bomber Command must have its fangs drawn. Another consideration to keep in mind is that British bombers are not dependent on fighter escorts to anything like the same extent as are the German bombers, for their power-operated gun-turrets give them formidable fighting powers, and they have several times proved their ability to beat off the attacks of German fighters. In any sort of strength they would be a terrible menace to landing troops. Therefore a fairly complete obliteration of British bomber strength is from the German point of view an almost necessary preliminary to an attempt at invasion.

Such an obliteration of the Bomber Command is only to be effected, if at all, by German air attacks on our bomber aerodromes and on the factories which make that class of aeroplane. German doctrine is that such attacks must be made by daylight if they are to achieve satisfactory results. Before the war night-flying was not extensively practised by the Luftwaffe, and their pilots and

bombs, but Britain is exercising an influence far from the cliffs of Dover. This is what the new agreement says.

The Air Battle For Britain

F. A. de V. ROBERTSON

navigators have not shown them adepts at the art.

The next stage in the argument is this. If the Luftwaffe is to have a free hand to make the above-mentioned attacks, it must be able to overcome the opposition of the British defence, and chiefly that of the Fighter Commander. If the German bombers felt themselves able, with or without fighter escorts, to force their way to our bomber aerodromes and factories, the next step would be for them to carry out that operation. But from Dunkirk onwards the R.A.F. fighters have consistently shown themselves able to overcome mass daylight raids even when the raiders were escorted by disproportionately large numbers of Messerschmidts. Therefore the neutralisation of the R.A.F. Fighter Command has become the necessary preliminary to all other stages of the attack on Britain. That is what the Luftwaffe has been trying to accomplish in recent weeks. If it were to succeed in that, everything else might well be expected to follow.

All through the late summer large formations of German bombers have been crossing the South-East and South coasts every day. They have distributed their attentions, frequently attacking the Thames Estuary, the naval ports on the South coast, and the industrial cities of the Midlands, the West, and the North. But nearly always there has been an assault on the aerodromes from which the fighter squadrons operate and on factories which build fighter aircraft. Their success has been slight. We learnt ourselves at Stavanger how difficult it is to put an aerodrome out of action, and the strength of the Fighter Command has actually increased, instead of being diminished, during the recent weeks.

At first the plan of escorting the raiders with fighters met with a measure of success. That is to say, the daily tale of R.A.F. victories recorded more Messerschmidts than Heinkels, Dorniers and Junkers shot down. It is a natural instinct among fighter pilots to engage enemy fighters before they do anything else. They are well aware of the disadvantage under which they would labour if the Messerschmidts dived on them from above while they were busy disposing of the bombers. By sacrificing themselves in considerable numbers the Messerschmidt pilots afforded a degree of protection to their charges, and gave them a chance to plant their bombs. It was not long, however, before the R.A.F. pilots revised their tactics, and contrived to give the enemy bombers a due share of attention. Confident in their superiority of their own aeroplanes and their own skill, they never hesitated to tackle superior numbers. Even a single squadron of Hurricanes or Spitfires would divide itself, and one flight of Fights would occupy the attention of the escort, while the rest played havoc with the Heinkels and Junkers. The A.A. gunners too, quickly improved their marksmanship with practice, and no practice is so useful as firing against actual enemy aircraft. Peace-time exercises consisted in firing at a towed drogue, or at best a wireless-controlled Queen Bee aeroplane, and these were not nearly so beneficial. Soon the toll taken of raiders by the A.A. guns began to mount, and before long the country's two weapons of defence were between them bringing down more of the enemy bombers than of the fighters. The very heavy losses of the Germans throughout August and the first half of September will be fresh in every memory. Between August 11th and September 12th, the Germans lost 1,558 raiders. Goering, having a large superiority in numbers, was not disturbed by the losses, but they were not producing an adequate *quid pro quo*. The principle of the fighter escort had, been in the main, a failure; daylight raiding was not achieving its object.

In the latter part of this period a few German machines usually flew over London during the night. They did not drop many bombs, and the object of the flights may have been primarily to train navigators in night-flying over the British Capital, with the secondary intention of disturbing the people's sleep and so lowering morale. They had one

result. The R.A.F. Bomber Command was working on a definite plan. The greater part of its work was done by night, for the fine training of the navigators and bomb-aimers made it possible for them to find and to hit targets, while the German defences, consisting almost entirely of A.A. fire (Flak, the Germans call it) supported by great numbers of searchlights, inflicted a very small proportion of casualties. The plan was roughly to take first things first; and the most immediate objectives were the factories in the Ruhr, oil plants and depots, the transport system, and the aerodromes and harbours along the coasts of France and the Low Countries. Occasional diversions were made to factories in Northern Italy and to German naval bases. The numerous targets in Eastern Germany, including Berlin, were on the schedule for attention in their turn. The strength of the Bomber Command was steadily increasing and would increase at a still greater pace when the Empire scheme, with Canada as its centre, came into full operation. But when bombs began to fall on London, the turn of the Berlin objectives was somewhat advanced on the roster, and British heavy bombers paid a visit to the German Capital on August 25th and bombed a target of military importance. Other raids on the Berlin area were made on subsequent nights at irregular intervals.

On Saturday, September 7th, the Germans made a heavy attack on London in the afternoon. It was a very fine summer day, which gave every advantage to the defence. Though some raiders got through, the result of this daylight raid was one of the heaviest defeats which the Luftwaffe had suffered since Dunkirk. The enemy lost in all 103 machines, of which 23 were brought down by A.A. guns.

That night saw the beginning of a series of heavy nightly raids on London. The weather at first was fine, the sky clear, and the moon waxing. According to theory, as established during the air exercises held annually for many years past by the R.A.F., all the conditions were favourable for the defence, provided two conditions were fulfilled. These were that the Observer Corps should spot and promptly report every raid (which was done), and that the searchlights, directed by the sound-locators, should catch the raiders in their beams.

At night efficient work by the searchlights is a sine qua non of successful defence. If the beams can catch and hold the raiders, it should be a straightforward matter of either the A.A. gunners or the fighter aeroplanes to shoot them down. The searchlights and their crews are provided by the War Office, and for a long time before the Munich crisis the War Office had neglected and starved this branch of our defences. When, after Munich, Parliament got thoroughly alarmed about the country's danger, the cry was always for A.A. guns, never for more and better searchlights. So in the destructive period which opened on the night of September 7th, the German bombers flew over at a height which the beams could not reach. The gunners saw no target on which to open fire. As for the fighters who were up, it is elementary that a pilot in the air at night cannot see another aeroplane unless the searchlights point it out to him. For four successive nights the enemy flew unscathed over the length and breadth of London and dropped bombs at his will.

New defence tactics were adopted on the fifth night. Very few searchlights were in action, but innumerable guns put up a vigorous barrage of shells. Two raiders were brought down, and it was obvious that the German pilots were daunted by this shelling, and were regularly turned off their course. The spirits of the people were greatly cheered by the audible evidence of an active defence. On Friday morning a change in the weather produced conditions ideal for daylight bombing. Over London hung a bank of clouds with numerous shifting gaps. Heavy German bombers came over and stayed above the capital for over four hours, aiming and dropping their bombs through the gaps in the clouds. One pilot, more venturesome than most, dived through a gap, risking collision with the balloon cables, and planted five bombs on or near Buckingham Palace. The clouds offered cover to the raiders when British fighters approached. Usually, daylight raids had not lasted longer than an hour or an hour and a half, as that was about the extent of time which the short-range Messerschmidts of the escort, with their limited tankage, could stay over England. On that Friday morning, with the clouds providing cover, the bombers were not circumscribed in time by that consideration, and they did considerable damage.

During the period of concentrated attacks on London, up to the time of writing, the raiding on other parts of the country grew notably less. It is interesting to speculate on what was working in the minds of the German High Command. For the time they abandoned their plan of striking at the nests of the Fighter Command. They seem to have realised that in fine weather daylight raids were useless, and that fighter escorts were ineffective. Doubtless they were not particularly concerned by the heavy losses suffered on each raid, for German tactics have never objected to losses provided that the set object could be attained. But losses without success were a different matter. Considerable trouble was taken to prevent the Luftwaffe in general from being depressed by those losses. Squadrons which had suffered heavily were moved away from the regular starting-points and new units were brought up to take their places. Though the news of the losses must have spread despite these precautions, there was no evidence that the fighting spirit of the German airmen was dashed. The sudden abandonment of useful tactical objects in favour of a campaign of "frightfulness" against London, which though it was destructive, did nothing to break the force of Britain's war effort, had the appearance of spite rather than of calm reason. That Germans when at war have a lust for cruelty and destruction is no news to anybody, and it is also known that Hitler when thwarted is apt to break into rages which completely cloud his reason for the time being. The set-back in the campaign against the Fighter Command, followed by the raids on Berlin, may well have driven him into one of his frenzies. Such a theory would cover the facts, yet one hesitates to put much trust in it. There are cool heads in the German High Command, and they are not likely to be diverted for long from the practice of sound military doctrine. They may have been willing to indulge Hitler's lust for senseless slaughter and destruction for a limited time, intending to revert to more promising tactics after a period. Yet to what plan were they to revert? The attack on the Fighter Command had been subdued. Britain could not be subdued. The sudden diversion of all effort to raids on London can fairly be called an admission of failure, at least for the time being, and an indication of uncertainty as to what the next step ought to be. There may be some hope of dislocating the business of the country, but the Germans can hardly expect night-bombing to achieve that. Some of the worst psychologists in the Reich may hope to break the British will to win by "frightfulness" and the High Command may have been willing to give the theory a trial run; but it is far more probable that the said High Command felt that it had to do something but could not think of anything sensible to do.

Looking ahead, we note that Mr. Churchill has mentioned the year 1942, if not 1941, as that in which we shall assume the offensive. The Prime Minister is a deep student of strategy, and he has information not available to all of us. It is, however, common knowledge that American production experts consider that aircraft production in the States will have reached enormous proportions by 1942, and by that time the Empire training scheme will be giving the Empire forces very large numbers of trained air crews. If we are to invade the Continent we must solve the problem which is now puzzling the Germans. We shall have to obtain a very real and substantial command of the air in order to make a landing feasible. That would apply just the same if we had subdued the forces of Italy before beginning the final settlement with Germany, and it may well be the air consideration which is inducing the Prime Minister for the present to stand on the defensive.

NAZI TROOPS REPORTED POURING OVER BRENNER

THIS WOMAN IS AN ADMIRAL

Although she is an Admiral, Britain's only woman Admiral, she hates the sea. By virtue of her position as Mayor of Chester, Mrs. Kate Clarke is also Admiral of the Dee. Probably not more than two other women have ever held the title of Admiral. They are Mrs. Sybil Brown, who was Mayor of Chester last year, and Mrs. L. M. Foster Welch, a Liverpool woman who was Mayor of Southampton in 1923.

Since 1342 the Mayor of Chester has held the rank of Admiral with power over the tidal waters of the River Ecclesbourne from the mouth of the river, more than 20 miles away. In the Mayoral regalia the oldest item is a silver oar, 14 feet long, which is the emblem of the Mayor's power and which is presented to the city in 1719.

WEATHER REPORT

The Royal Observatory reports that a moderate anticyclone has developed over China; pressure highest to the north of the lower Yangtze Valley and is relatively low over the Pacific south-eastward of the Philippines.

Italian Army Loyalty Doubts

"GERMAN TROOP TRAINS are pouring steadily into Italy through the Brenner and important staff talks are now being held in Rome between the German and Italian general staffs," stated the American commentator, Martin Agronsky, broadcasting from Ankara for the National Broadcasting Corporation to the United States yesterday and quoting what he described as an "authenticated report which arrived at Ankara from an unimpeachable diplomatic source in Rome."

According to this source the Fascist Party has become alarmed at the freedom with which the public now dares to criticise the regime and has begun to fear for the loyalty of the Italian army.

ITALIANS STAY ON GROUND

An R.A.F. Middle East communiqué states: "R.A.F. bomber aircraft continued attacks on enemy stores, landing grounds and lines of communication in Italian East Africa, Albania and Libya."

At Elbasan a force of bombers carried out another raid on military buildings and stores in the town, registering several direct hits. Considerable damage was caused and the target was enveloped in smoke when the raiders left.

In Italian East Africa our aircraft attacked railway stations at Keren and Aisha, seventy miles south-west of Jibuti, and a railway bridge and road east of Adarte, where the road was struck and bombs fell close to the bridge.

Stores and warehouses at As-sab and dispersed enemy aircraft at Gura were bombed.

Our fighters carried out offensive patrols without encountering any enemy.

The landing ground at Apollonia, in Libya, was raided on January 26th and again yesterday. From all operations our aircraft returned safely."—British Wireless.

R.A.F. BEAT NAZI RUSE

Goering tried a new trick. He sent over a force of Messerschmidts to fly up and down the Kent coast in the hope of luring our Spitfires into a fight over the sea. There much larger forces of German fighters were lurking ready to pounce.

After flying in a wide arc over the shore the Messerschmidts split up into smaller groups and circled aimlessly over the sea as bait.

The R.A.F. pilots refused to be drawn into the obvious trap and called the Germans' bluff by summoning reinforcements.

More Spitfires arrived and patrolled up and down the Channel coast waiting for the Messerschmidts to make a bolder bid before attacking them.

More Germans approached the coast, but Goering carefully kept his finger on his pieces and hastily withdrew them whenever one of the British squadrons swung towards them.

Kept Out Of Range

Occasionally A.A. guns fired a few rounds to keep the enemy at a respectable height, but these were the only shots fired, for the Messerschmidts never ventured within range of the guns of the Spitfires.

The rival fighter formations flew patiently up and down for half an hour, the Spitfires checking every move on the part of the Germans.

Finally the game ended in checkmate in favour of the Spitfires when they had manoeuvred in front and on both sides of the main German formation, which quickly made off towards the French coast.

Earlier the attacks began with two waves of fighter bombers crossing the coast at Dungeness and heading for London. The first wave consisted of a score of enemy aircraft flying very high, and this was followed by a second wave of about a dozen.

DORIS TWISTS FISH'S TAIL

Her morning bath has become an adventure for Doris Duke Cromwell, the world's richest girl, in her Honolulu home of fantastic luxuries.

Long dissatisfied with a mere bath as used by poorer folk, Doris designed and had made a bath worthier of her millions. It is in the form of a gigantic fish carved first by an artist in wood, then cast in metal.

The shower is sprayed from the mouth of the fish when Doris is graciously pleased to twist its tail.

Electric lights glow from fish's eye sockets. Each scale has a phosphorescent glow.

When next you eat sardines, think of Doris twisting the tail of her big fish miles away in Honolulu.

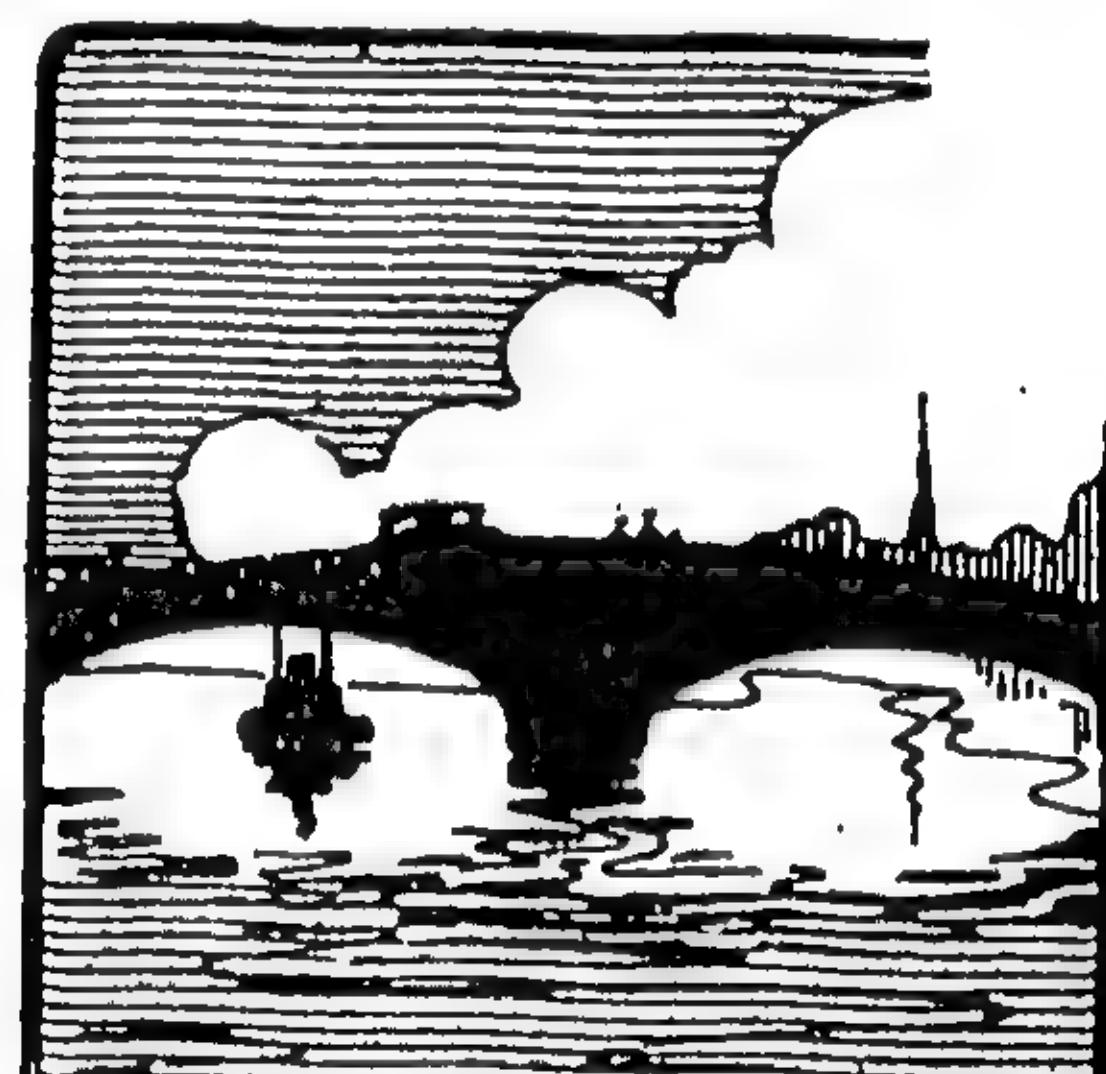
STOLE BICYCLE

For stealing a bicycle from outside No. 3, Lion Rock Road on Chinese New Year's day, Chan Tung, 33, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and ordered to be expelled by Mr. E. Hinsworth at Kowloon this morning.

SAFES ROBBED

Two safes were "cracked" last night by an unknown person, at No. 81, Jervois Street, during the absence of the owner, Mr. Tse Hui. A sum of \$878.10 in banknotes and coins were stolen from the safes.

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HOW TO WIN THE WAR

"THE ONLY WAY WE ARE GOING TO WIN THIS WAR IS TO HIT THE HUN AND ITALIAN IN GERMANY AND IN ITALY HARDER THAN THEY CAN HIT U.S." LORD TRENCHARD SAID. "Kill the Hun and the Italian in their own country and not in someone else's."

He was speaking at the Unilever "Bomber" luncheon in London. A cheque for £20,000 has been sent to Lord Beaverbrook by the employees and management of Lever Brothers to provide a bomber. Lord Trenchard handed it to Mr. R. B. Bennet, of the Ministry of Aircraft Production, a cheque for a further £16,000.

KESWICK SHOOTING ECHO

An application for bail has been received by Mr. T. Horiochi, Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, on behalf of Mr. Yukichi Hayashi, President of the Japanese Ratepayers' Association, who shot and wounded Mr. W. J. Keswick, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

The application, submitted by the Japanese Amalgamated Association of Street Unions, was also addressed to the Chief of the Japanese Consular Police in whose custody Mr. Hayashi was placed after the shooting.

BROKE INTO A STORE

Pleading guilty to breaking into a store and stealing eight bundles of wax and eight bundles of newspaper, Lam Shu-hoi, 33, Wu Tong, 31, and Lo Sung, 42, was sentenced to three months' hard labour by Mr. E. Hinsworth at Kowloon this morning.

Kwok Chat, 30, and Ip Wan, 35, who pleaded guilty to receiving the stolen property, were each given two months' hard labour.

COMMONS APPROVE CLOSING OF "DAILY WORKER"

BEFORE RISING yesterday the House of Commons carried by 323 votes to six an amendment giving its approval to the action of the Home Secretary in suppressing the Communist "Daily Worker" and passed the amended motion.

Supporters of the original motion, which expressed detestation of the propaganda of the "Daily Worker" but regretted Government had chosen to suppress it under the Defence Regulations rather than prosecute it, urged that in taking action against the newspaper under one of the Regulations, which had been justified to the House on the sole ground that they might be needed in circumstances of direct peril arising out of physical invasion, the Home Secretary is creating an undesirable precedent which might undermine confidence in the freedom of the press.

It was also argued that suppression might have a dangerous result in forcing into furtive and clandestine channels the dissemination of views ventilated in the "Daily Worker," which in that way might cause greater disaffection than if treated with the contempt they deserved.

In moving the amendment, which was carried, Mr. Lee-Smith for the Labour Party said he approved the action of the Home Secretary on the simple instinctive ground that he believed the object of the "Daily Worker" was to slow down the country's war production.

He was supported by Sir Percy Harris for the Liberals who stressed the need for care in the use of emergency powers which must disappear immediately the war is ended.

Only defenders which the "Daily Worker" itself found in the House were the single Communist member, Mr. Gallagher, and a Labour member, Mr. D. N. Pritt.

Snivelling Hypocrisy

The Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, was cheered when he declared: "The Communist Party is the last party on earth to claim the privileges of Democratic rights. They do not believe in Democracy."

"Mr. Gallagher as a Communist cannot believe in Democracy. For him and his political friends it is an outworn political creed of the nineteenth century and it is sheer nonsense, sheer snivelling hypocrisy for the Communist Party to talk of the rights of Democracy and to demand judicial processes."

As to why he took prompt action Mr. Morrison said that looking ahead he thought it was highly probable there would be trouble between the Home Secretary and this newspaper. He asked if it was wise in these circumstances to wait until damage was done. The promoters were assiduously doing damage and undermining morale.

Lesson Of Germany

He came to the conclusion that it would not be wise to wait until damage was done but far better to anticipate it.

Those who opposed his action should learn the lesson of Republican Germany under the Weimar Constitution. He had learned it and he was applying it.

The fact must be faced that in conditions of war or crisis something had got to give way in the ordinary safeguards of liberty or liberty itself would be entirely destroyed by the foes of liberty.

He did not like suppressing any newspaper but this publication had become a public scandal. Action was reluctantly taken and there was no question of his or his colleagues' wishing to prevent press criticism of the Government. The country had been going through most critical times, yet the only exercise of the Emergency Powers had been against Fascists, on the one hand, and these Communists papers on the other. That was a remarkable record and testimony of the strength of a Democracy.—British Wireless.

REJECTED BY ARMY ---HERO

Rejected by the Army and registered as Grade III because he is stone deaf in one ear, a man has just been awarded one of the highest honours that can be won by a civilian.

He is Auxiliary Fireman Lewis Jack Watts, aged twenty-four, of Bath Road, Bristol, who has been awarded the George Medal.

During a recent fire in which Bristol firemen were engaged, Watts alone held back an advancing wall of flame with one hose until more water could be brought up.

By staying at his post he gave his comrades time to save themselves by rushing back out of the reach of the flames to a fresh supply of water.

Felt Ashamed

"I was rather ashamed when the Army turned me down. I always carry my medical card to show people, who tell me I ought to be a soldier," he told a reporter.

"It seems funny that I should have won a decoration when I thought there was little hope of my making good owing to my disability."

While he was on duty at a fire his leg was injured and he was taken to hospital, where he remained for several weeks, undergoing a minor operation. He did not know at the time that his wife, who is expecting her first baby, had been bombed while alone at their home.

"Lewis hopes our baby will be a boy and not a girl, as he thinks he will appreciate the medal more." Mrs. Watts said.

THEFT FROM CAR

Mr. R. A. Wickerson, of No. 1, Chatham Path, has reported the theft of a rain coat and a pair of gloves to the value of \$38, from his car, which was parked in Jackson Road, yesterday.

gency Powers had been against Fascists, on the one hand, and these Communists papers on the other. That was a remarkable record and testimony of the strength of a Democracy.—British Wireless.

A CLOCK IS MUCH NICER!

Kidderminster, Worcestershire, has a new school.

And because the school is to be used by boys and girls, the architects thought an appropriate symbol would be the figures of a boy and a girl carved on the walls.

And they decided to do the job proud. They put up two figures in the Epstein style—nude figures, too.

But the Education Committee weren't standing for that. The figures are to come down.

That was easy. It was more difficult to think of something to put in their place. Then someone had an inspiration. Why not strike quite a new note and have a big clock? Much more suitable.

Says the chairman of the committee, Mr. Harry Cheshire: "I see nothing wrong with the figures, and wish they could remain." Say the critics: "One figure looks deformed, and the other like an imbecile."

NOT RUNNING AWAY: ATTLEE

Mr. C. R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, referred in a speech at Pontypool, South Wales, to the bombing of Whitehall. Mr. Attlee said, amidst applause, "We are not going to run away."

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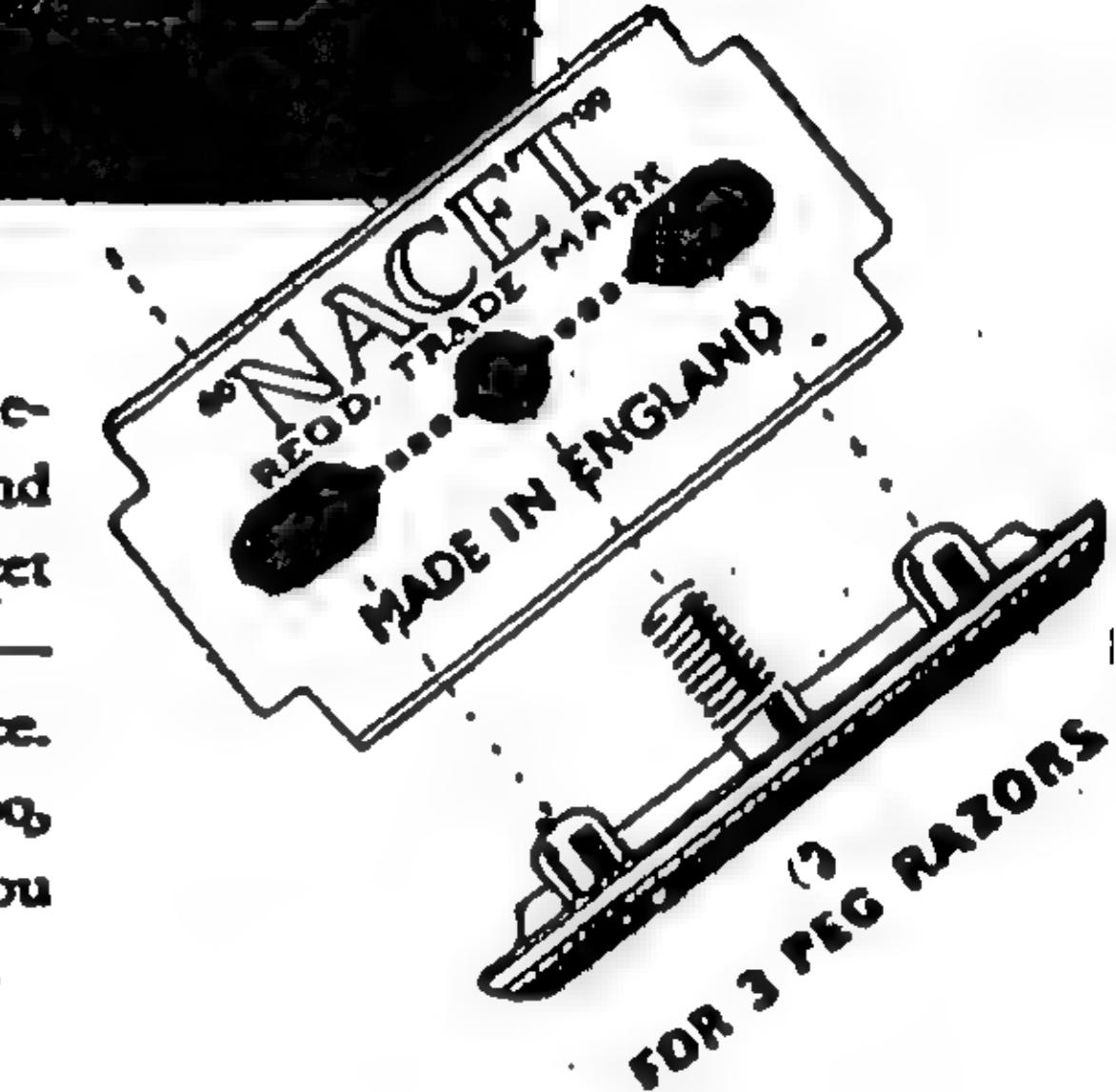
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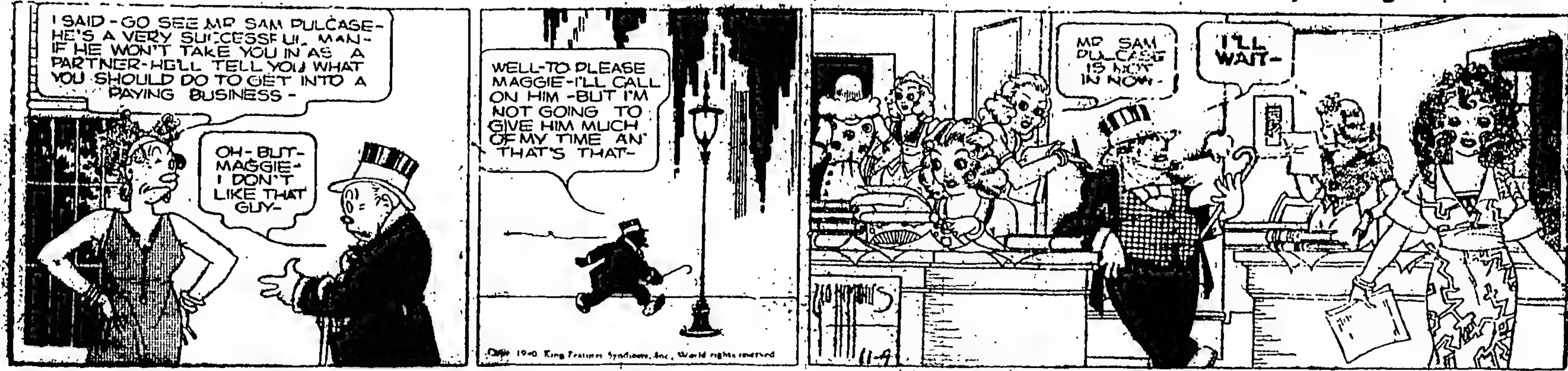
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Bringing Up Father



A PAGE FOR WOMEN Common Sense About The Common Cold

During the summer months no one can deny that women score over men in the matter of clothes and appearance, especially. While our men were roasting in their thick suits and high collars, we womenfolk donned our silks and linens, and bared our necks and arms to the blessed sun.

The day of retribution is at hand! Women have started with their winter colds, and if there is a feminine sight more appalling and unattractive than a woman with a cold I have yet to see it! Powder might as well remain in the box as be applied to the features. The courageous ones, if they have strength remaining, apply handkerchief and powder alternately in an endeavour to repair the ravages of Nature v. Art. Their erstwhile charming voices become thick and adenoid; the delicious contour of cheek and chin is swollen almost out of recognition; eyes lose their sparkle and become dead, staring, and half closed; while noses are best left undescribed.

A woman with a bad cold is as poor a thing as a sick hen! Men, admittedly, suffer from winter colds, but not nearly so frequently or so desperately as women. And for some mysterious reason men with colds are not so disfigured or so distressing as women to have in our midst. In the handkerchief line alone they cope with their malady in more common-sense fashion. Instead of dabbing with one miniature piece of linen after another, they stock themselves with large-sized hankies, and get down to the job of a really good blow. A man's blow is usually hearty and effective, while a woman's is feeble and futile. After the operation, she continues to dab and look more like a sick hen than ever.

Also, no one expects men to be a thing of beauty and a joy to the eyesight. A streaming red face above a collar and tie and a dark

suit strikes one with much less force than the same visage above over men in the matter of clothes and appearance, especially. While our men were roasting in their thick suits and high collars, we womenfolk donned our silks and linens, and bared our necks and arms to the blessed sun.

It is no idle boast when I say I seldom suffer from the common cold. I am most truly grateful for my indemnity, but I do at least

By Helen English

use common sense in an endeavour to avoid this winter plague.

Recently I was delighted to have my preventive procedure confirmed by a profession at the job.

In company with a cold victim I paid an evening visit to an elderly and somewhat old-fashioned doctor, and was not a little pleased with myself when he proceeded to lay down a law of common-sense on colds which approximated quite nearly to my own.

If he had recommended "cold baths, fruit juice, and open windows," I should have occupied myself with a magazine till the examination had concluded.

The first question he fired at my companion aroused my interest: "What time did you go to bed every night last week?"

As I expected, she had to confess that not once had she retired till after midnight, and twice it was the early hours of the morning. The practitioner grunted his delightful doctor's grunt.

"Thought so, well act differently in future. Get to bed early. Need much more rest and sleep in winter than summer. Why folk get to bed in summer and gad about all hours in the winter I can't understand.

If you want to go to dances and what-nots, choose Saturday and get your sleep on Sunday morning. Any woman who gets five hours' sleep and goes to work next day is asking for a cold. And no reading in bed. That's how colds strike folk.

Go into their cold bedrooms and take off their warm clothes and sit up getting tired and chilled. Read in a warm sitting-room if you want to, beds are to sleep in. You people get colds because you are run down, germs don't attack strong, healthy people."

"But doctor, we're understaffed. I can't stay away . . ."

"Fiddlesticks! Don't say 'can't' to me. I've ordered you to stay away. No one's indispensable. They managed without you before you went there and they will when you've gone to your grave."

After this entertaining evening I had to call round and see if the victim had recovered. The cold had quite disappeared. But there was another look about her which I noticed. A sort of rested look.

"Slimming, I suppose. Don't you know you need good warming food in the winter? Bacon and

eggs and coffee. Then you're ready to face any wind that blows. Better to have a good stout body than no body at all."

"Ever wear a scarf?"

Here the victim exhibited a little defiance. "I don't like scarves. I wear a fur collar on my coat."

She had asked for his gruff "Women's vanity." Everyone should wear a warm scarf. Put it on, take it off, just as you feel you need it. I always have a scarf, doctors can't afford to have colds."

"Do any exercise in the morning?"

The victim looked horrified and positively shrivelled up, and whispered "Never."

"Should do. Gets you over the most dangerous moment of the day. Swing your arms about a bit. Dress quickly. Not too much fussing about your face. You'll want your body in good trim when no one looks at your face."

"Go to business on a tram?"

The victim by now had reached such a state of meekness that a mere "Yes" was her sole reply.

"Well, don't stand on street corners rubbing your hands and stamping your feet. Nip along the track a bit, and keep chills away and get your circulation going."

The victim was moving slowly to the door, when the doctor called—"Hi, come back a minute. Go to bed when it's bedtime to-night. Not a minute after eleven. Take some hot lemon, some aspirin, and an aperient. Stay home to-morrow, but not in bed. Bobbing in and out of bed never did anyone any good, and you will do it, you invalids. Get up for a late breakfast, then lie on a couch, not too near the fire, but warm and cosy, and have a good rest with a book. And, listen to this, don't talk too much. Women tire themselves out with talking too much. Men don't, they've more sense. Go to bed at the proper bedtime to-morrow, and you'll be better. I'll warrant next morning."

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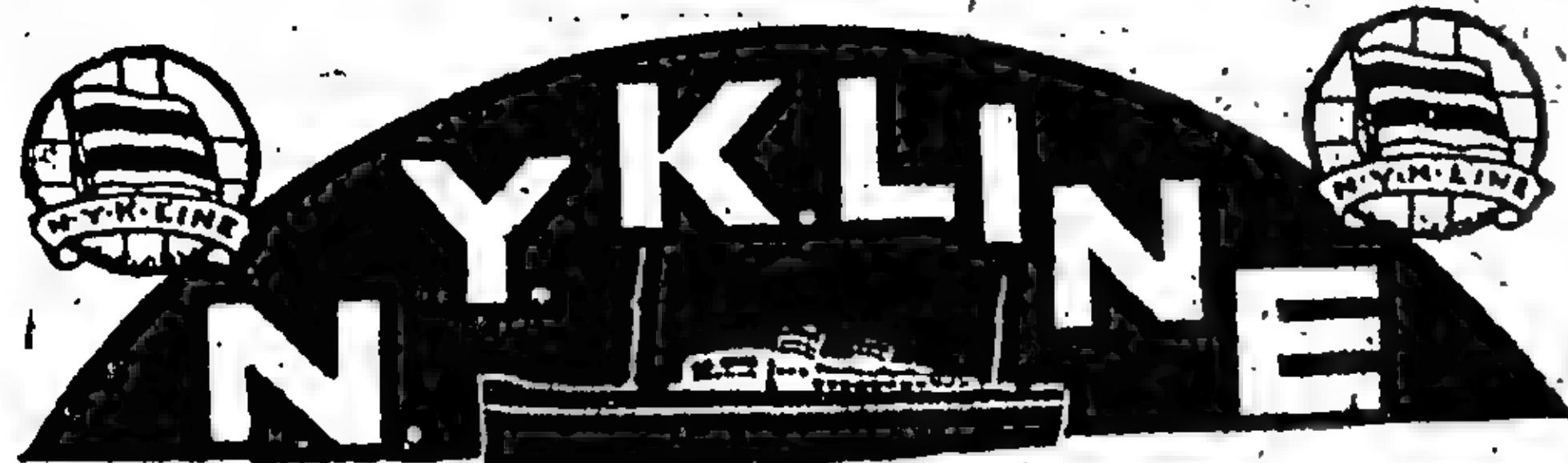
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12:15 p.m.—Short Service of Intercess-
sion.
12:30 p.m.—Auber—"Fra Diavolo" Overt-
ture. Milan Symphony Orchestra
conducted by Lorenz Molajoli.
12:40 p.m.—Welsh Songs.
1:00 p.m.—Local Time Signal and Weather
Report.
1:03 p.m.—Mozart—Concerto in C Minor.
1:30 p.m.—Reuter and Rugby Press,
Weather Forecast and Announce-
ments.
1:45 p.m.—Latest Variety.
2:15 p.m.—Close down.
6:45 p.m.—Indian Programme.
6:30 p.m.—Closing Local Stock Quota-
tions.
6:32 p.m.—Excerpts from Act II of Mo-
zart's "The Magic Flute".
7:00 p.m.—London Relay—The News.
7:15 p.m.—London Relay—"Questions of
the Hour".
7:30 p.m.—Sydney Gustard at the
Organ.
7:42 p.m.—Hawaiian Selections.
8:00 p.m.—Local Time Signal, Weather
Report and Announcements.
8:03 p.m.—A Programme of English
Composers.
8:30 p.m.—Studio—"British Prose Writ-
ers" No. 1: Bunyan. Talk by Father
T. Ryan, S.J.
8:50 p.m.—Three Songs by Stuart Ro-
bertson (Bass-Baritone).
9:00 p.m.—London Relay—The News &
News Commentary.
9:30 p.m.—London Relay—Talk: "Demo-
cracy Marches".
9:45 p.m.—Grieg—Concerto in A Minor,
Op. 16. William Backhaus (Piano)
and The New Symphony Orchestra
cond. by John Barbrolli.
10:15 p.m.—Songs by Kirsten Flagstad
(Soprano).
10:23 p.m.—Compositions of Dvorak.
11:00 p.m.—Close down.

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DAMAGES FOR SALT GABELLE

Damages totalling \$221,327.54 were awarded the Chinese Government Salt Administration by the Chief Justice, Sir Atholl Macgregor, this morning in the Supreme Court in an action for breach of contract against Tsang Pak-woon, trading as Tak Kee-hun of No. 58, Bonham Strand East and Poon Yeuk-kwong of No. 24, Wing Kut Street.

In the statement of claim the first defendant was the principal and the second defendant was guarantor. The contract was entered into on November 23, 1939 for the delivery of 8,000 tons of salt.

Plaintiffs also claim for the sum of \$10,000 being deposit made to defendants in relation to the contract.

Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. Y. Kwan, appeared for plaintiffs. Defendants were not legally represented nor were they present in Court.

Mr. Potter said that plaintiffs were a department of the Government of China and were entitled to sue or be liable to be sued in Hong Kong. Defendants had originally filed a statement of defence but this was ordered to be struck out because of non-compliance of an order for discovery, and Messrs Hastings and Co., who were then acting for them, had since had no further instructions.

Under the terms of the contract, defendants were to deliver 8,000 tons of salt at the rate of not less than 1,200 tons a month. The contract price was \$40.90 Hong Kong Currency and defendants had only delivered 780 tons. Plaintiffs went out of their way time after time to help defendants but the contract could not be filled and had to be terminated. As a result, plaintiffs suffered damages amounting to \$221,327.54. In addition, there was \$10,000 deposited with the defendants, and this had not been returned.

Despatch From Embassy

Mr. J. Watson, of the Colonial Secretariat, produced a despatch from the British Embassy in Chungking, enclosing a statement by the Chinese Ministry for Foreign Affairs that plaintiffs were a department of the Chinese Government.

Mr. Lui Yen-sang said that he had been with the Administration for 28 years and until January 10 he was Director of the Hong Kong Office. Repeated requests were made for delivery but to no effect. Plaintiffs had to purchase salt in the open market owing to this. A total of 5,874 tons of foreign salt was bought at an average price of \$52.57 (Hong Kong), and the total amount paid was \$308,860.09. Under the contract the cost of the same number of tons of salt was \$87,532.55.

His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiffs with costs for \$221,327.54 together with \$10,000 deposited with defendants.

SHE FOUGHT BLAZE LIKE A PROFESSIONAL

When fire broke out at her home in Strawberry Hill Road, Twickenham, Councillor Mrs. Walton called the local brigade and then, with her family, attacked the flames with a stirrup pump.

She got on the floor and held the nozzle overhead in real professional style, and had done the work so well that when the firemen arrived they allowed her to complete it.

The Consular Body has decided to convene the next Ratepayers Meeting on February 5, says Reuter from Shanghai.

CHARGE UNDER VOLUNTEER ORDINANCE H.K. VOLUNTEER IN COURT

AT THE INSTANCE of Colonel H. B. Rose, Commandant of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps, Lee Ping-pui, of the Asia Life Insurance Company, was summoned before Mr. E. Himsworth at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning for a breach of the Volunteer Ordinance.

Accused was alleged to have, on December 13 last, failed to comply with an order of the Commandant requiring him to attend Volunteer Headquarters on December 19 to explain his failure to attend Camp.

Defendant, pleading guilty, stated that he recently joined the Asia Life Insurance Company. He had been very busy in December working on accounts and was not able to attend the Camp.

Mr. J. P. Murphy, Crown Solicitor, alleged that accused completely disregarded the Commandant's order, by failing to attend Camp, and by failing to report to Captain E. N. Thursby on December 19 for the purpose of explaining his absence from Camp.

Mr. Murphy said that the Volunteer Orders were regularly published in the "Government Gazette" and in newspapers. Accused's attendance in Camp was required from December 5 to December 12.

After the announcement of the Orders, accused wrote a letter to Captain Austin, who directed it to Captain Thursby. The letter explained that accused was unable to attend Camp owing to work in the Asia Life Insurance Company.

Ordered To Report

The Commandant then ordered accused to attend Camp from December 5 to December 10 but he disregarded it completely.

On December 13 a letter was issued by Captain Thursby notifying accused to report to Headquarters (Captain Thursby) on December 19. This order was also completely disregarded.

Mr. Murphy said that the Commandant took a very serious view of the case.

Accused replied that he reported personally to Captain Austin on December 19 and showed him the letter. As Captain Austin said nothing, accused left Headquarters without seeing Captain Thursby.

Captain Austin, who was present in Court, alleged that accused had never reported to him on the day in question.

The Magistrate then adjourned the summons to hear Captain Austin's evidence next Tuesday morning.

LOCAL SHARES

BANKS

Bank of East Asia \$76 b.

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Canton Ins. \$210 b.

Union Ins. \$407½ b. \$410 sa.

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China Lights (Old) \$6.35/30 sa.

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Entertainments \$7 b.

Vibro Piling \$7.70 s.

LAST DAY'S SALES

61 Unions Ins. @ \$410

100 Docks (Old) @ \$18

400-Hotels @ \$3.55

1,000 Lights (Old) @ \$6.35

CONCEALED THEIR LICENCES

For concealing the licence numbers of their junks, two junk-mistresses were each fined \$5, or seven days' imprisonment, by Commander J. Jolly, Harbour Master, in the Marine Court this morning.

Two junk folk were each fined \$7, or seven days' hard labour in the same Court for boarding a ship at Holt's Wharf without permission from the master of the ship.

The Consular Body has decided to convene the next Ratepayers Meeting on February 5, says Reuter from Shanghai.

ITALIANS REPULSED

A MESSAGE FROM REUTER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT ON THE ALBANIAN FRONTIER SAYS THAT THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE WAS INTENSIFIED YESTERDAY ON THE NORTHERN FRONT FROM DEVOLO TO THE SHORES OF LAKE OKHRIDA.

The Italians, who are making increasing use of flame-throwers, everywhere were repulsed.

Artillery fire roared throughout the day, and Italian use of aeroplanes in support of operating troops and to attack Greek communications in the rear was more marked.—Reuter.

S.M.C. RATEPAYERS' MEETING

While no date has yet been fixed for the next Shanghai Municipal Ratepayers' meeting, it is generally believed that it will be held with the next week, says a Shanghai message.

While the Japanese have agreed not to cause further disturbance, additional precautions are being considered to protect all present at the next meeting.—Central News.

SIKHS' CLAIMS

The executive committee of the Khalsa Defence of India League has decided to send a deputation under the leadership of the Maharajah of Patiala to wait on the Commander-in-Chief to press the rights and claims of the Sikh community in respect to entrance into the Indian Army. The committee also resolved to constitute committees of the League all over the Punjab.—Reuter.

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K.C.C. BATSMEN AGAIN COLLAPSE

4 Wkts. Fall In One Over

KNIGHT'S FINE INNINGS

By "Adrem"

SECURING A LEAD of seven runs on the first innings, Kowloon Cricket Club's batsmen again failed badly in the second day of the two-day match at Hong Kong Cricket Club, and could only manage 148.

Set to score 156 for victory, H.K.C.C. knocked off the runs for the loss of four wickets, Knight and Owen Hughes putting on 114 for the first wicket.

Hong Kong's first innings was quickly finished yesterday morning. Lloyd bowling brilliantly to take all three wickets. Griffiths was batting confidently again and was 81 not out at the end. He hit 15 fours.

The wicket roared out remarkably well and was as true yesterday as it was on the first day. Baker again started off well, however, and Anderson was given out lbw, and Ernie Fincher was bowled for duck. Worse was yet to come as Ernie Zimmern foolishly ran himself out. Duggie Hung was caught and bowled for a solid 14 and Archie Zimmern was out to a good catch at the wicket by Grose.

The situation was therefore almost identical with the first innings, 35 runs being on the board with five wickets down. Fincher and Mackay again filled the breach and were together at lunch with the score at 89. Fincher then being not out 39 and Mackay not out 15.

A further 18 runs were added after lunch before Mackay made his first attempt at a big hit and was caught at deep mid-wicket by Griffiths. His innings was a complete contrast to his previous one and was very restrained.

Fincher on the other hand was obviously seeing the ball well from his first over and he scored freely with powerful driving.

A Collapse

With the dismissal of Mackay, Fincher hit once too often at Pearce and was caught and bowled off the next ball. Lee, after cocking one up dangerously near Owen Hughes at silly mid-off, repeated the stroke and was caught; Broadbridge lasted three balls and then hit a full-toss to mid-on and was out.

Four wickets had therefore fallen in the space of one over without addition to the score and K.C.C. were once again in a desperate position.

Francis Zimmern and Lloyd redeemed matters somewhat with a gallant last-wicket stand which put on 41 runs and the innings finally closed at 148.

Alec Pearce bowled to an attacking field and hitting was always dangerous, but no other member of the attack with the



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HONG KONG C.C.—1ST INNS.				
T. G. C. Knight, c and b Lloyd	5			
G. C. E. Grose, b F. R. Zimmern	0			
T. A. Pearce, c Lloyd, b F. R. Zimmern	17			
H. Owen Hughes, lbw, b Lloyd	23			
L. T. Ride, b F. R. Zimmern	2			
R. H. Griffiths, not out	81			
A. E. Perry, b F. R. Zimmern	16			
J. L. C. Pearce, b F. R. Zimmern	11			
D. I. Bosanquet, st. A. Zimmern, b Lloyd	8			
D. O. Parsons, lbw, b Lloyd	0			
F. Baker, b Lloyd	4			
Extras (B11)	11			
Total	178			
Bowling Analysis	O. M. R. W.			
Baker	10 1 34 2			
Perry	4 1 17 0			
T. A. Pearce	10 1 54 5			
Knight	5 0 31 1			
Owen Hughes	1 0 1 0			
Pearce	1 0 3 0			
Ride	0.3 0 1 0			

SECOND INNINGS				
H. Owen Hughes, lbw, b Lloyd	1			
L. T. Ride, b F. R. Zimmern	2			
R. H. Griffiths, not out	81			
A. E. Perry, b F. R. Zimmern	16			
J. L. C. Pearce, b F. R. Zimmern	11			
D. I. Bosanquet, st. A. Zimmern, b Lloyd	8			
D. O. Parsons, lbw, b Lloyd	0			
F. Baker, b Lloyd	4			
Extras (B11)	11			
Total	178			
Bowling Analysis	O. M. R. W.			
F. R. Zimmern	18 1 80 5			
Lloyd	18 4 52 5			
Lee	3 0 16 0			
Anderson	3 0 19 0			

Total (for 6 wkts.)				
J. L. C. Pearce, D. I. Bosanquet	201			
D. O. Parsons and F. Baker did not bat				

SUNDAY'S MATCH CANCELLED

The match originally fixed for Sunday between Civil Service Cricket Club and the Hong Kong Volunteers has been cancelled.

I.R.C. BEAT TAMAR

At King's Park, on Sunday, Indian Recreation Club beat Tamar by 5 wickets in a friendly cricket match.

TAMAR

Lieut. Brown, b Arculli	17
P. O. Wilson, b Hassan	1
Ldg. Tel. West, b Arculli	3
C. P. O. Honeywell, c Hasan	20
C. E. R. A. Boyes, b Rumjahn	2
C. P. O. Horgan, c Ebrahim, b Arculli	1
Sig. Hopkins, c Wahab, b Arculli	0
P. O. Snell, run out	1
C. O. A. Sharp, run out	1
Ldg. Wtr. Bainborough, not out	9
O. S. Burns, b Arculli	0
Extras (B4, W1)	5
Total	60

Bowling Analysis

	O. M. R. W.
Arculli	5.6 0 22 5
Hassan	3 0 16 1
Rumjahn	2 1 6 2
Ebrahim	3 0 10 1
Razack	2 1 1 0

INDIAN R.C.

F. A. Curreem, b Honeywell	10
A. H. Ismail, lbw, b West	14
M. I. Razack, b West	3
A. R. Suffiad, c Hopkins, b Brown	18
A. M. Rumjahn, b Horgan	11
A. el Arculli, not out	33
T. Ali, c and b West	12
Extras (LB1, WI)	2

Bowling Analysis

	O. M. R. W.
West	9.7 0 33 3
Honeywell	6 1 17 1
Horgan	4 0 26 1
Brown	4 0 15 1
Boyes	3 0 10 0

Total (for 6 wkts.)

M. A. Wahab, A. Ebrahim, M. B. Hassan and M. R. Abbas did not bat.

Bowling Analysis

	O. M. R. W.
Wyre	3.5 0 9 7
Bright	3 0 16 3
Boys	1 0 1 0
R. A. M. C.	1 0 1 0

Tamar C.C.

Lieut. Brown, c Bright, b Wyre	1
C.E.R.A. Perkins played on, b Wyre	2
Ldg. Tel. West, not out	17
C.E.R.A. Boyes, b Wyre	2
C.P.O. Horgan, c and b Wyre	2
Sig. Hopkins, b Wyre	0
C.O.A. Sharp, lbw, b Bright	0
P.O. Wilson, b Bright	0
P.O. Jones, b Wyre	0
P.O. Snell, lbw, b Bright	3
O. S. Burns, b Wyre	0
Extras (B5, LB1, WI)	7
Total	32

Bowling Analysis

	O. M. R. W.
F. R. Zimmern	12 0 77 2
Lloyd	9 0 42 2
Lee	3 0 28 0
Anderson	3 0 20 1
E. F. Fincher	17 0 20 1

Total

(for 6 wkts.)

J. L. C. Pearce, D. I. Bosanquet

D. O. Parsons and F. Baker did not bat

GRAPHIC GOLES



SOUTH CHINA EASILY BEAT DEPLETED NAVY ELEVEN

Poor Match; Neither Team Distinguish Themselves

Lee Wai-Tong Scores Three Goals

By "Referee"

SOUTH CHINA WON THE FIRST GAME OF THE KOTEWALL CHARITY CUP FOOTBALL SERIES WHEN THEY BEAT NAVY BY 3 GOALS TO 1 AT SOOKUNPOO YESTERDAY AFTER LEADING AT THE INTERVAL BY TWO CLEAR GOALS.

Navy were unable to field their best team for various reasons and though the reserves did as well as could be expected the general combination and understanding of the team was absent. South China were at full strength.

The game was far from exciting and neither team showed up well. The Navy forwards were seen in several good movements but their efforts failed in front of goal. At the other end the Chinese forwards were not so dangerous as usual due in no small measure to the good work of Hazard in the centre-half position and Honeywell at right-half.

Robinson, who played his last game in the Colony, was as safe as usual and brought off several good saves in the first half. O'Regan and Roughley tackled well and did not give the Chinese forwards much time in front of goal.

Hard Worker

Hendy worked hard in the forward-line and with LePage formed a dangerous right-wing combination but neither were able to test Tam Kam-kwong properly.

Honeywell led the attack well but he had the constant attention of Lam Tak-po and his path to goal was always well blocked. Birch and Chapman, a new left wing combination, came into the picture occasionally but found Lau Hing-choy a great obstacle.

Tam Kwan-kong was safe in South China's goal and Tsang Chung-wan was the pick of the backs, covering Tse Kam-hung, times out of number.

Neither of the South China wingers did much work of real value. Lee Tak-kee showed good ball control and dribbled well but he rarely sent over any good centres. On the other wing Lee Shek-yau was very erratic in his shooting when well placed and his centring was on the whole poor.

Lee Wai-tong scored all the goals for his side. Both Chan Tak-fai and Chau Man-chi were good in their approach work but lacked finish.

The Play

South China took the lead in the first half through Lee Wai-tong and before the interval the same player placed his side further in the lead.

After the interval Hendy reduced the lead through a penalty and a few minutes later Lee Wai-tong completed the scoring with a shot that gave Robinson no chance.

SOUTH CHINA:—Tam Kwan-kong; Tsang Chung-wan, Tse Kam-hung, Lau Hing-choy, Lam Tak-po, Lau Chung-sang; Lee Tak-kee, Chan Tak-fai, Lee Wai-tong, Chow Man-chi, and Lee Shek-yau.

NAVY:—Robinson, Roughley, O'Regan, Honeywell, Hazard, Williams, Le Page, Hendy, Honeywell, Chapman and Birch.

LEAGUE GAMES OFF

The second division match between Kowloon and Kit Chee, scheduled for Chatham Road yesterday, did not take place owing to the non-arrival of Kowloon. The other league match between R.A.F. and 36th R.A. was also postponed.



PLAYERS FAREWELLED

In the pavilion after the match, Mr. W. E. Hollands, Chairman of the League Management Committee, on behalf of the Football Association, wished Messrs. Honeywell and Robinson of Royal Navy, who are leaving shortly, the best of luck in their new stations.

He said that both had always turned out when requested and had done a lot for charity. He was sure that the public, with whom they were well known, would miss them on the football field in future and he hoped to see them again soon.

Honeywell, Navy right-half played for the Colony against Manila two seasons ago and has been a regular player for Navy for a long time. He has played in a number of representative games during his stay in Hong Kong.

Robinson, one of the best goalkeepers Hong Kong has had for a long time has been in his best form this season and has played in several representative and charity games this season. He has always given good displays in goal and his departure will be regretted not only by Navy but by the football public.

Lee Wai-tong scored all the goals for his side. Both Chan Tak-fai and Chau Man-chi were good in their approach work but lacked finish.

HOME SOCCER FIXTURES

Following are the Home football fixtures for this week-end:

LONDON CUP

Aldershot v Crystal P.
Fulham v Brentford
Queen's P.R. v Chelsea
Clapton O. v Arsenal
Millwall v Reading
Tottenham v West Ham

FOOTBALL LEAGUE (SOUTH)

Brighton v Bournemouth

Portsmouth v Watford

Southend v Southampton

MIDLAND CUP (Second Round)

Leicester v Notts F.

Lincoln v Mansfield

Northampton v Luton

W. Bromwich v Walsall

FOOTBALL LEAGUE (WAR CUP)

Preliminary Round

Bradford C. v Bolton

Southport v Crewe

Stockport v Blackpool

York v Wednesday

REGIONAL (NORTH)

Burnley v Blackburn

Manchester C. v Oldham

Newcastle v Middlesbrough

Rotherham v Doncaster

Reuter

NEWS OF SENORITA DE ALVAREZ

Spanish Player's Welcome Return: Ranked No. 1 In Spain

WEEK-END SOCCER PROGRAMME

The following is the soccer programme for the coming week-end:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1

SENIOR SHIELD
Sing Tao v Middlesex
(Club, 4.15 p.m.)
South China v Club
(Caroline Hill, 4.15 p.m.)
Kwong Wah v Kowloon
(Kowloon, 4.15 p.m.)

JUNIOR SHIELD

Sing Tao "B" v Kit Chee
(Club, 2.45 p.m.)
Kwong Wah v International
(Kowloon, 2.45 p.m.)
Chinese A.S.C. v South China
(Caroline Hill, 2.45 p.m.)
R. Engineers v 36th R.A.
(Sookunpoo, 2.45 p.m.)
30th R.A. v Signals
(Sookunpoo, 2.45 p.m.)
R. A. M. C. v Police
(Causeway Bay, 2.45 p.m.)

FIRST DIVISION
Navy v Police
(Causeway Bay, 4.15 p.m.)

SECOND DIVISION
Club v R. A. Q. C.
(St. Joseph's, 4.15 p.m.)
THIRD DIVISION
R. A. F. v 35th R.A.
(Chatham Road, 4.15 p.m.)

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2

SENIOR SHIELD
Combined R.A. v Eastern
(Sookunpoo, 4.15 p.m.)

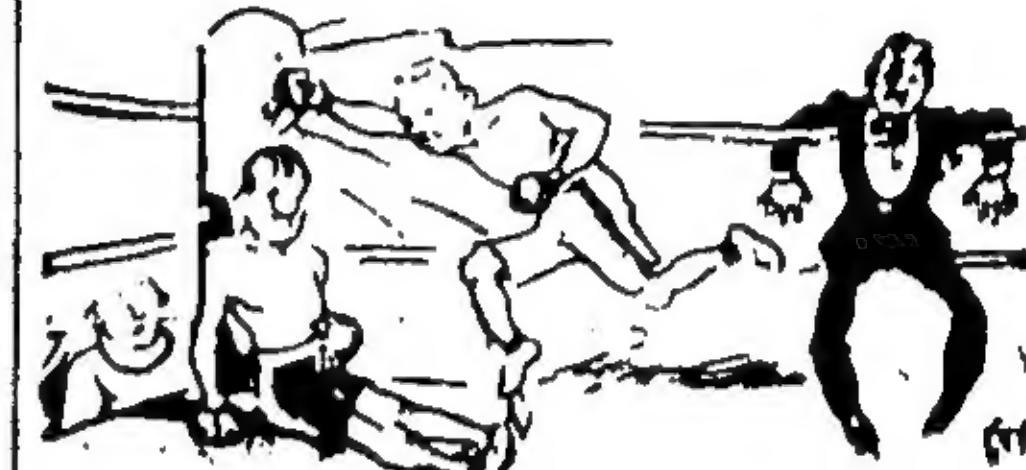
JUNIOR SHIELD
R. A. S. C. v 24th R.A.
(Sookunpoo, 2.45 p.m.)
Eastern v Navy
(Caroline Hill, 4.15 p.m.)

The inclusion of R.G.K. Thompson in the Hockey Interport trial teams should solve the Galaxy's full-back problem. It was at first feared that Thompson would not be available owing to pressure of work.

THE ATTRACTIVE Spanish player, Senorita Lili de Alvarez, or, to give her her married name, the Countess Jean de Galliard de la Valdene, is in the news again.

Little had been heard of her in lawn tennis activities for some time, but she has apparently been playing in Spain for she had been placed at the top of the first ranking list ever issued by the Spanish Lawn Tennis Association.

Senorita Pepa de Chavarri and Señora de Davila are placed second and third, while the men's list is headed by the Davis Cup player, Juan Manuel Blane, with L. Carlos second and P. Castella third.



BOXED YEARS WITHOUT FATHER'S KNOWLEDGE

Arthur Wyles joined the Army recently. That is the real name of Jimmy Vaughan, the Becontree light-weight who looked at one time as if he might develop into a champion.

Vaughan caused a stir last November when he failed to turn up for a fight at the Stadium Club with Tommy Hyams. frantic efforts were made to contact him by Manager Johnny Sharpe, but he could not be found.

It was learned next day when he turned up to second his brother at the club that he had been on A.R.P. duty and had been unable to get into touch with the promoter.

Vaughan took that name because he did not want his father to know he was a pro. He boxed many years before his father knew.



Reminder! B.W.O.F. CABARET & DANCE AT THE PENINSULA HOTEL

JANUARY 31st, 1941
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RESIGNATION OF AN M.P.

House Of Commons Debates The Czech Assets Case

THAI BORDER ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS

Most of the representatives of French Indo-China and Thailand (Siam) who are to participate in the armistice negotiations arrived in Saigon yesterday, according to the "Domei" news agency in Tokyo.

This indicates that the negotiations will open to-day as scheduled.—Reuter.

ACCEPTING NEW NOTES

FORTY LEADING CHINESE BANKS IN SHANGHAI, INCLUDING CHUNGKING'S BANK OF CHINA AND BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS, ARE REPORTED TO BE NOW ACCEPTING DEPOSITS OF THE NEW WANG CHING-WEI CURRENCY FROM NANKING'S CENTRAL RESERVE BANK

In addition Chinese banks in the French Concession are stated also to be accepting the new money from private individuals.

It is pointed out that Chinese banks in the French Concession, where the Bank of China and Bank of Communications are situated, could be sued in the

PREMIER ON HEART-BREAKING BUSINESS

A DEBATE WAS HELD in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon on the resignation of Mr. Robert Boothby, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Food, following an enquiry by a Select Committee into his conduct in connection with Czechoslovakian assets in Britain.

Mr. Boothby made a long statement, declaring his activities had been not only innocent but actually praiseworthy.

The important thing was to stop £17,000,000 going to the Nazis, and that was done. His main objectives were to prevent the money going to the Germans and to secure its distribution among Czech residents in Britain, many of whom otherwise would be penniless to-day.

"Looking back, the whole unfortunate business seems so unnecessary. A postscript to a letter, a sentence or two in conversation or a speech which could have altered neither facts nor the course of events, nor my conduct, were all that was required but it never occurred to me that they were necessary. Maybe I was thoughtless.

Commons Standard

"When I disclaimed financial interest to the Chancellor I was answering his charge that I and my committee were working for payment.

Wang-controlled Chinese District Court if they refused to accept the new money as legal tender.—Reuter.

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BRITAIN DEPENDS ON U.S.

"If this Bill does not pass Congress, the British cannot continue to fight," the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in his testimony yesterday on the Lease and Lend Bill.

"The decision rests with Congress whether Britain, Greece and China are to continue to fight."

Mr. Morgenthau testified that British citizens had arranged to sell within twelve months every bit of the property which they owned in the United States to finance war contracts.

Mr. Morgenthau also referred to the depletion of Britain's gold and other assets in the United States and said that he had

Trieste Shooting Affair

Fascist forces have had to fire on demonstrators in Trieste, according to people arriving in Belgrade from Italy yesterday; their accounts follow reports of rioting in Milan and Turin.

A number of casualties is said to have been caused at Trieste among demonstrators, who shouted slogans demanding peace, condemning the Fascist regime and denouncing Germany.

Similar demonstrations are reported from many smaller towns in the Po Valley, where public unrest is finding expression despite severe measures by the Fascists and the Gestapo.—Reuter.

mentally written off sometime ago Britain's debt to the United States arising from the great war.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

GENERALISSIMO'S EXPLANATION OF NEW FOURTH ARMY CASE

(Continued from Page 1.)
years' of sympathy and assistance from friendly nations has shown them uniformly desirous of seeing strict discipline enforced in our armies as a means of enhancing efficiency in resistance.

"There never was an instance of their being discouraged by our taking action required by the very object they approve.

"They will recognise the propriety of an action aimed at keeping the high standards of sound discipline prevailing in the Chinese armed forces.

Only Possible Course

"The incident under discussion is an exceedingly distressing case of military necessity. For me to construe it as a matter of gratification. It was something much to be ashamed of but the only course possible in the interests of the nation and resistance was reluctantly taken.

"Former cases of disobedience on the part of the New Fourth Army and of its clashes with other troops were passed over by me in silence though not denied, for the sake of keeping them a secret from foreigners and from the enemy. Such incidents cannot be concealed.

"My motives were firstly my concern for the good name of the troops and hope for their reform and secondly to preserve intact the forces of resistance.

"But the new Fourth Army continued to take all manner of arbitrary action until it has become apparent that if it were not checked China would cease to be worthy of the name of a nation and that she would be powerless to make a success of the resistance.

Incident Now Closed

"In conclusion I have only to say that my action was dictated solely by my desire to strengthen the nation's capacity for resistance.

"The incident is now entirely closed in any shape and form.

"The conduct of the New Fourth Army and the punishment imposed have no bearing on the status of other sections of the National forces. There is absolutely no political party issue involved." — Reuter.

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